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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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18 July 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEW EFFORTS TO DEFEND ENVIRONMENT, FIGHT POLLUTION DETAILED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 15 Jun 85 pp 8-9

[Text]

On June 22 representatives of nine countries bordering on the Indian Ocean will be in Nairobi to sign a convention dealing with the protection, management and development of the marine environment of east Africa. The nine states concerned are Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles, and France by reason of its possession of Réunion. At the time of writing, it has not been possible to ascertain whether the convention will also cover the coastal regions, although this appears to be probable. The convention will be accompanied by two protocols. One relates to the areas to be protected as well as the wild fauna and flora of the region, the other deals with co-operation in fighting marine pollution if a critical situation arises. The signatories to the convention will also adopt on the same day a plan of action spelling out a series of urgent measures to be taken in order to ensure a rational management of the marine and coastal resources and encourage regional co-operation in the protection of the environment (see table on page 9).

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has supervised all the steps leading up to the signature of the convention, in particular two meetings of officials held in Nairobi December 6-14, 1983, and October 29-November 2, 1984). Following the signature of the convention, the UNEP will continue to play a leading role, both as regards the provision of expert advice and the initial financing of the measures envisaged. This last point will be one of the major questions remaining to be settled by the conference of national representatives which starts on June 17 and ends with the convention's signature. It is already known that France will be asked to pay 25 per cent of the specially created fund, with the other states contributing another 50 per cent on a pro rata basis according to their respective gross national products. In the meantime, before the fund is set up, the UNEP could meet initial costs in whole or in part. Other institutions, such as the Kuwaiti Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the African Development Bank, could be approached for specific projects.

● Lumps of tar and industrial pollution

Despite this activity, it is odd that the western Indian Ocean has had to wait such a long time for arrangements to combat pollution to be made, when the area has the highest density of oil tanker traffic after the Gulf, and where other causes of pollution such as oil refining and above all prospecting are in full swing.

Around 475 million tons of oil from the Middle East pass through the Mozambique Channel every year, bound for the ports of western Europe and the Americas. In 1982 the UNEP put at 5,200 the number of passages by oil tankers though this part of the Indian Ocean every year. On average 224 such ships, 50 of them supertankers, meet each other every day. The annual wastage of crude oil into the sea in normal circumstances is put at 32,500 tons, not counting fuel lost from other ships. The Comoros suffer in particular from this situation, as the main shipping lane used by the tankers passes between two islands of the archipelago. Somalia and the Seychelles see parts of their coasts invaded by lumps of tar formed from oil slicks floating offshore. The very strict legislation in force in the Gulf means that those ships not equipped to treat the water they use to rinse their tanks dump it at sea beforehand. The Indian Ocean's numerous currents, which change with the seasons, spread the oil slicks so formed across thousands of kilometres. During the monsoon period, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique are also badly hit.

Up to now, no serious accident has caused an environmental disaster in this area of the world. That is fortunate, when one realises that the countries of the region are totally lacking in resources for tackling rampant pollution (see table overleaf).

The regulations which will come into effect from June 22 will change the situation radically. Common legislation, cohesive plans for intervention based on the exchange of information between countries, and clearly defined procedures with regard to responsibilities and financial reparations should enable oil pollution to be limited. Tourism, on which these countries depend more and more to increase their foreign currency earnings, can only benefit from such measures.

Marine pollution caused by the by-products of industry (slaughterhouses, tanneries, sugar refineries, etc.) dumped directly into the sea or leached out through the soil, and agriculture (pesticides) will also be subject to special regulations in the future. To give some examples of cases, until recently the Mogadishi slaughterhouse threw animal remains into the sea, attracting crowds of sharks just off shore as Somalia was trying to develop tourism; this week the Dar es Salaam authorities had to forbid sea bathing because the water was contaminated by human excrement. Several countries of the region (Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar) have the common feature of their populations and industry being concentrated on the coast. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the fight against pollution can not be effective without a programme to educate the people and make them aware, coupled with technical improvements to installations and services.

Resources for combatting oil
pollution

Somalia:	Nothing
Kenya:	Mombasa port (the sole port in the region with an anti-pollution plan): one 1,500 metre confinement boom; 200 litres of dispersant with a further two tons available; portable sprays; barge; tug. Mombasa refinery: 200 plastic bags; four tons of sand; 200 litres of dispersant.
Tanzania:	Dar es Salaam ports: one recuperator (out of order); one confinement boom (unusable); 100 200 litre barrels of dispersant. Dar es Salaam refinery: nothing.
Mozambique:	Maputo port: nothing Maputo refinery: nothing
Madagascar:	Toamasina port: 400 litres of dispersant; pump Toamasina refinery: nothing
Comoros:	Ports: nothing Storage tanks: nothing
Mauritius:	Ports: nothing Storage tank farm: nothing (Anti-pollution unit projected)
Seychelles:	Victoria port: Two foam generating units; 1,500 litres of dispersant Storage tank farm: nothing

(Source: UNEP regional seas report N° 10, published 1982)

Principal priorities of the plan of action

- Study the currents affecting the movements of oil products deposited in the sea
- Draw up intervention plans in case of oil pollution and supply the equipment required
- Plan reception facilities on land for polluted water
- Evaluate the origin and extent of pollution attributable to industry and agriculture
- Effect a regional study for improving the treatment, distribution and quality control of fish
- Aid the promulgation and harmonisation of national laws relating to the protection of the environment
- Establish a surveillance network to monitor foreign vessels fishing illegally in the region
- Train environmental experts
- Carry out a census of shrimp and prawn species and evaluate tuna stocks
- Study the movement of sharks, particularly in tourist areas
- Study ways of substituting for mangroves as a source of fuel
- Evaluate the effects of fishing with explosives

(Source: UNEP report on workshop on the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal zones of eastern Africa)

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRENCH STRATEGY IN AFRICA DISCUSSED

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jun 85 pp 65, 67-69

[Text] Unlike the Soviet Union, the United States or even Israel, France's strategy in Africa is part of a continuing flow of exchanges that date back to more than a century ago. It is based on close historical and cultural ties that give the French a privileged relationship with the African continent.

Since the end of the Second World War and the beginning of independence for African nations, French governments have strived to ensure the stability and development of African countries. A principal aim has been to avoid the forming of zones of tension that might be detrimental to France's interests. France first adopted a reserved policy, limiting its military presence and leaving the newly independent nations to define their policies on their own. It nevertheless maintained close cooperation with most of them. Subsequently, France adapted its policies and actions to the circumstances that arose. It has more recently expanded its field of influence to the Portuguese and Spanish speaking areas of the continent. Today, France counts as one of the most influential powers present on the African continent.

Cooperation

The fact that most French-speaking nations remained in the franc zone, the creation of the West African Monetary Union and the Economic Community of Central African States, the development of the Aid and Cooperation Fund — all of these measures were designed to favor the development of the newly independent nations and to ensure their economic health, with the help of France.

For several years, their condition progressed favorably and it was not until the 1973 oil crisis brutally increased the cost of energy that the financial balance sheets of non-oil producing African countries began to deteriorate. As for cultural cooperation, this area remained strong even with nations who had more or less cut other ties with

France. The use of French as a language for exchanges has always been considered as indispensable in an Africa where ethnic groups are extremely diverse and where the use of a common language strengthens national unity. France also maintained its aid and support despite the reduction of its military forces. It gave its strategy a global coloring and worked towards preparing the future of its friends on the continent.

Initial strategy

In 1958, when French-speaking colonies held referendums to choose either immediate independence or integration into the French community, the government defined its military objectives in Africa and decided to maintain only a limited number of support points. These sites were selected for their strategic importance. Only Dakar, Djibouti, Diego-Suarez (Antsiranana) and Fort-Lamy (Njamena) were seen by the French as justifying continued troop presence in an Africa destined to become fully independent in the near term. Port-Bouet was later added to this list, reflecting the economic importance that Ivory Coast had gained in the eyes of the French.

With these key points serving as a foundation, with an accent on maritime or aerial access, French military authorities felt themselves to be in a position to effectively counter any external threats to the independence of the newly founded states. There was a rapid intervention force established in France, along with several armoured, airborne and naval units, capable of shoring up existing forces on the African continent. Transport equipment, both aerial

and maritime, military or requisitioned, enabled these units to be rapidly deployed if necessary.

French disengagement from its former colonies took place with varying degrees of haste. This enabled the creation of national armed forces who at the outset were provided with substantial French aid. These guarantors of independence showed themselves to be worthy of the important task conferred upon them. The strategy chosen at the time by France enabled it to limit its military presence to a minimum, thus ensuring that it did not become involved in internal struggles that did not concern it. Due to this situation, and despite certain risks, countries such as Mali, Benin or the Congo were able to develop independent policies that were not always in keeping with French interests. This position of a low military profile was backed by close economic and cultural cooperation between France and African countries.

Evolution

Over the years, however, the revolution in Madagascar and continuing conflicts in Chad had a detrimental effect on the network of support points France had established in Africa. The level of danger also increased with the growing power of African armies in Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa. This, coupled with the heightened East-West tensions on the continent, led France to readapt its strategies. Abandoning Diego-Suarez and Fort-Lamy, French forces established new support points. In the Indian Ocean, Reunion Island and its forward post, the Comores, served as relays for the French fleet, which had for several years been flying the French flag between the Red Sea and the Mozambique canal. In central Africa, the base at Bouar in the Central African Republic replaced Ndjamena, with logistic and aerial support coming from Gabon. France thus reconstituted its strategic network, providing a structure for its rapid intervention force, the 11th Division along with the 6th and 9th Divisions. This put it in a position to effectively counter potential threats that had increased in power. French aerial and naval support networks were added quickly demonstrating their effectiveness.

A legal basis was also established, consisting of bilateral defence agreements. These agreements between the French Armed Forces and the signatory nations — at present between eight and 10 — authorize French forces to engage in operations in these countries, as was recently underscored by French President François Mitterrand

during a meeting in Bujumbura.

Military cooperation agreements with 24 African countries also facilitate maintaining their national forces in operational condition and allow them to more effectively fulfill their respective missions. All of this has led to the creation in Africa of a vast network of independent French-speaking nations linked to France by an intimate mesh of bilateral and regional agreements. This network is aimed at preserving the stability and balance in Africa that is essential to economic development. An organization such as this has understandably also attracted a number of neighboring nations who recognized the important advantages it implies.

Extension

Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi were the first to see the benefits of establishing closer ties with France. They have signed civil and military cooperation agreements with Paris and have associated themselves with the French-speaking African community. The French interventions in Shaba along with Belgian troops showed the importance of this decision, which may well have preserved the unity of the Zairean nation.

Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, both Portuguese-speaking countries, also decided to strengthen their links with France, which now plays an important role in equipping their armed forces. This will undoubtedly open the way to closer cooperation with Mozambique and Angola. The former very recently became a signatory of the Lome III Convention, which ties the European Economic Community to countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Mauritius too has signed cooperation agreements, while Malawi and the Seychelles benefit from certain facilities. Spanish-speaking Equatorial Guinea recently entered the franc zone.

In going beyond its traditional scope of influence, France has extended its activities to the entire African continent. The recent Bujumbura summit meeting, held last December 12, clearly underlines this increase in the number of countries involved with France.

Also unlike the Soviet Union and the United States, Paris does not wish to place its different activities within the context of East-West competition. On the contrary, France would like to initiate a more profound North-South dialogue between industrialized and developing nations in order to further the economic development of the latter. Given the present situation in Africa, this attitude has earned France

Agreements between France and Africa

Defence agreements

Country	Date signed
Cameroon	2.21.1974
Comores	11.10.1978
Ivory Coast	4.24.1961
Djibouti	6.27.1977
Gabon	8.17.1960
Central African Republic	8.13.1960
Senegal	3.1974
Togo	7.10.1963

Technical military assistance agreements

Algeria	12.6.1967 - 7.21.1983
Benin	2.27.1975
Burkina Faso	4.24.1961
Burundi	5.31.1974 - 6.5.1974
Cameroon	1960 - 2.21.1974
Comores	8.4.1974 - 11.10.1978
Congo	1. 1.1974
Ivory Coast	4.24.1961
Djibouti	6.27.1977
Gabon	8.17.1960
Madagascar	6. 4.1973
Mali	10.14.1977
Morocco	3.19.1973
Mauritius	10.25.1979
Mauritania	9. 2.1976
Niger	2.19.1977
Central African Republic	8.13.1960
Rwanda	7.18.1975
Senegal	3.29.1974
Seychelles	1. 5.1979
Chad	3. 6.1976 - 3.23.1976 - 5. 2.1973 (1) and 13.11.1973 (1)
Togo	3.23.1976
Tunisia	1973
Zaire	5.22.1974

(1) Health cooperation agreements

Technical cooperation agreements

Libya	1978 (1)
Malawi	1983 (2)

(1) Maintenance for Mirage aircraft

(2) Helicopter support services

Maintained stability despite economic threats

Well aware of the dangers of remaining isolated, African nations have concluded a number of bilateral agreements with one another and have grouped together in considerable praise, particularly considering the large percentage of its gross national product that it spends on aid to Third World nations: the 1983 figure was 0.75 % of the

GNP, including its overseas departments and territories, and 0.49 % excluding them (USSR: 0.19 %, USA: 0.27%; source 1984 OECD report). It is thus normal that France should find itself at the head of a group of independent nations striving to concentrate more on economic development than on ideological conflicts.

regional organisations. They have even created the Organisation for African Unity at the continental level (See ADJ n. 52, December). The shadow of nationalism, often found in younger nations, and internal rivalries have both contributed to limiting the role of coordinator that such organisations might be able to play, and they have yet to become effective in many respects. Some countries have also signed complementary agreements with foreign powers not present on the continent, including the USSR, the United States, France, China and Israel. These accords have been characterized by successes and failures, turnabouts and changes of alliance (See AD n. 52, 54, December and February). Nevertheless, the overall stability of the African continent has been preserved. Wars between nations remain limited and conflict are often the result of internal imbalances that have been awkwardly dealt with rather than a real desire for territorial expansion aimed at the conquest of a given country by another. In fact, Africa has for the past 40 years not been the theatre of a long-term war on a scale with the conflicts in Southeast Asia, the Middle East or Afghanistan. This situation of relative peace is the result of a certain moderation on the part of African leaders but also of the ability of the people to remain more open to dialogue than is often the case on other continents.

Today, the major threat hanging over Africa is not political but economic. The OAU has clearly perceived this new threat, and the policy orientations it has defined are designed to deal more effectively with the issue. The future of Africa depends on its ability to meet the challenge posed by droughts, both in the north and the south, along with the challenge of increasingly rigorous economic constraints. The continent benefits from a certain amount of external assistance, but a major effort is needed regarding the political maturity of political leaders, their capacity to resolve their rivalries through negotiations and their willingness to finally give first priority to the economic and cultural development necessary to the survival and evolution of the people they lead.

CSO: 3400/510

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

EACROTANAL MEETING SCHEDULED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Administrative Committee of the Zanzibar-based East African Centre for Research on Oral Traditions and African National Languages (EACROTANAL) will meet in Antananarivo next month to discuss the Centre's operation.

The Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, who is also the Committee's Chairman Ndugu Wilfred Mwabulambo, said in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday that the Committee also expected to discuss the Centre's budget for 1985/86. *Shihata* reported.

Ndugu Mwabulambo said the Committee would also discuss and examine the Centre's new streamlined-organisational structure intended to reduce operational costs.

The Centre has been plagued by financial problems since its establishment in 1979, thus making it impossible to undertake its activities effectively.

Ndugu Mwabulambo said most of the member countries have been either slow in remitting their dues to the centre and some have not done so for a long time.

However, the Deputy Principal Secretary said some of the member states have shown interest to pay their contributions adding that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would also contribute a certain amount of money towards the centre.

Ndugu Mwabulambo said the Centre envisaged to receive 3,348,000/- (US dollars 186,000), but it only received about 1.8m/- (US dollars 100,000) during the 1984/85 financial year.

The recommendations to be adopted by the committee, would be forwarded to the Centre's Council of Ministers for approval.

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED--Two loan agreements involving the sum of about 11 billion CFA francs were signed this morning between Cameroon and Switzerland. The agreements were signed at the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development in Yaounde. The amount will be used to finance development projects in priority sectors such as rural development, communication infrastructure, water supply and energy resources. The Canadian Ambassador to Cameroon, Jacques Rial, signed for his country, while Youssoufa Daouda, minister of state for planning and territorial development, signed for Cameroon. [Excerpts] [Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/448

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS DISCUSS BRITISH AID PROGRAM--Delegates from the Lesotho and British governments met today in Maseru to review progress on the British program of assistance to Lesotho. The Lesotho delegation was led by the minister of planning, employment and economic affairs, the Honorable E. R. Sekhonyana, while the British side was headed by the British High Commissioner in Lesotho, His Excellency Mr P. E. Rosling. It was disclosed that in the year ending 31 March 1985 a total of more than 8 million maluti was spent. The principal projects supported were the road improvement unit at Leribe, the Woodlots project, village water supply schemes, and construction of polyclinics. Expenditure on these projects together with a substantial program on technical assistance will continue in the current year, when more than 9 million maluti will be spent. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/447

LIBERIA

CRITICISMS LEVELED AT DOE

Doe Compared to Tolbert

London TALKING DRUMS in English 13 May 85 p 9

[Article by K. P. Kollie]

[Text] Doe celebrated his 5th anniversary of the bloody coup that toppled the Tolbert government on April 12, 1985, and the jubilation that greeted the former Master-Sergeant and his 12 colleagues on that day demonstrated that the euphoria is long gone, fading away into clouds of political and economic uncertainties. The country is definitely worse off than it was under William Tolbert.

"If Tolbert were alive and stood for election against Samuel Doe, the former would win with a landslide", said one University student activist who was jailed several times under the Tolbert regime. And this is a fact!

Although Tolbert was far from a saint when it came to political and civil liberties, Doe has made him look like one. Students, especially those from the now wrecked University of Liberia were Tolbert's arch enemies. They led demonstrations and mobilized the people, thus encouraging the military to seize power.

But the late President, despite what at times seemed to be outright provocations, never sent a student to the notorious Belle Yalla Prison located in the high forest of the country which is only accessible by air. No student was sentenced to death for a written appeal to government and Tolbert never ordered the army to invade the University with the accompanying result of death, rape and rampage. These acts are all to Doe's credit (discredit?).

Besides, despite his obvious greed for wealth, Tolbert never executed anyone for political reasons. Under Doe, according to his now exiled Commanding General and colleague in the 1980 coup, Thomas Quiwonkpa, there have been many secret executions, apart from his five colleagues who were tried by the Kangaroo Military Tribunal and executed for allegedly plotting to overthrow him (Doe).

The obvious and blatant multiplication of political crimes which Tolbert was accused of, led a local newspaper to recently publish all the initial decrees passed by the then People's Redemption Council. Under the caption "There is a Law", the paper published decrees dealing with penalties for corruption, for the monopolisation of political power by one group, etc. It was an indirect reminder to Doe that he is outdoing Tolbert in the issuing of decrees for political and economic offences. There are reasons: Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) has become the *defacto* government, which determines who gets employment, receives contracts, and other benefits. Anyone serving in government is automatically an NDPL member. Arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of opponents have become institutionalized.

During the trial of a Liberian People's Party member Dusty WoloKollie, one of the witnesses for

the accused, Mr Albert Porte, 77, and a long-time critic of both the Tubman and Tolbert regimes, lamented that Liberians "are now afraid to talk" for fear of harsh reprisals. He admitted that he welcomed Doe and his colleagues when they took power in 1980, but that he has now changed his mind. Mr WoloKollie is on trial for writing a statement demanding the release or trial of Dr Amos Sawyer and other LPP members accused of plotting to overthrow Doe. All were later released without charge.

Against this background it is certainly paradoxical that Doe would want to become a civilian President under a Constitution. He is highly intolerant of criticism, and this has led him to clash with both the press and the church. The only reputable paper in the country, the DAILY OBSERVER, is now closed for the 5th time. Reason: The paper did not give prominence to a party the NDPL had for shoe-shine boys in Monrovia. According to his Justice Minister, Jenkins Scott, this was a disrespect to the Head of State.

The one-time Editor of the government owned New Liberian newspaper, Mr Tom Kamara, was dismissed for printing the picture of Doe's million-dollar house in the jungle of his home town, about five hundred miles from Monrovia. Since then, Mr Kamara has been continuously harrassed by the regime, leading to three imprisonments in less than three years. In all imprisonments, there were no charges or trials.

That Doe will win a free and fair election is laughable to the man in the street. He has no programme to sell. After five years, many are now looking

back with nostalgia on the bad old days. "At least we were paid on time, and did not have to pay so many taxes", said one furious Civil Servant.

When the Liberian Council of Churches recently appealed to him to repeal decree 88a, a law that forbids criticism of the government, he threatened to jail any church leader who, he said, gets involved in politics. The Council responded that it is the obligation of the church to speak against evils in the society. Thus the impasse.

"As the campaign draws nearer", said one foreign diplomat here, "I am anxious to hear what Doe will say to convince the electorate: political rights, economic prosperity, or basic human rights? It will be very, very interesting", he said.

Nevertheless, there might be no campaign in the democratic sense, because the government is determined to obstruct the registration of other parties. Already, the Liberia Action Party and the Unity Party have been subject to long legal battles by government-hired citizens.

The Liberian People's party presented its final registration requirements over two months ago, but the Elections Commission has refused to publish the Party's registry for possible challenges in accordance with the election laws. The United People's Party has been indefinitely suspended for allegedly distributing information materials about the party. The Commission has argued that this is illegal, although general Doe's NDPL air-dropped and distributed leaflets several times prior to its registration.

Mr, Dr, or General Doe.

London TALKING DRUMS in English 10 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]

Dear Mr. Doe,

Please don't get angry that I address you as 'Mister', I am not at all sure which of your many accolades and titles you prefer yourself. I know that as a soldier you most probably prefer your military rank but I have a little difficulty there.

When you staged the coup in April 1980, you were a Master-Sergeant and for a long time you resisted the normal temptation that faces African coup makers of promoting themselves very rapidly. In fact, I respected you very much that you stuck to your rank of

Master-Sergeant. In many ways I felt that you were actually wearing that rank with pride.

You can therefore imagine my dismay when in the end you not only succumbed to the temptation, you went the whole hog and became a 'General'. Somehow it does not ring right with me, after all, so-called Colonels and Generals were saluting you when you were still a Master-Sergeant. As I was saying, if you had remained a Master-Sergeant I would gladly address you as such.

But 'General' really sticks in my throat and I have a feeling that those who call you 'General' do so with an unexpressed smirk in their minds. And so General is out.

The 'Dr.' also, I am not at all sure about. I understand that this was some honorary doctorate degree conferred on you by some North Korean university. I don't know what reason they gave to convince you before you accepted it, but I am suspicious of such 'honours'.

Usually when white people want to make fun of African leaders then they do such things. And anyway, serious people never use honorary degree titles when conferred upon them, and you are a deadly serious person.

Of course, I could call you 'C-in-C', i.e. Commander-in-Chief, which is your title because you are automatically the Commander-in-Chief of the Liberian Armed Forces. Unfortunately even though I agree that this is a title that you deserve, I don't think that in the present circumstances, it will do you much good for that aspect of your entitlements to be highlighted. The same can be said for your title as President of the Interim National Assembly. Which brings me to the main reason I decided to address this letter to you.

The elections are coming and I know you are determined to hold them by all means to put your detractors to shame.

Since you have been insisting that you will return the country to civilian rule, I take it to mean that you want your 'civilian' portion to be emphasised. I don't know exactly how you are intending to get over the little difficulty of selling yourself to the electorate as a civilian. I know that there are examples in history of eminent soldiers

who, having proved themselves on the battlefield and won many laurels and the acclaim of their countrymen, have then joined politics and been elected to serve as presidents. One readily thinks of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower who, after helping to defeat Nazi Germany went back to become President of the United States. Of course he was called General and of course he capitalised on his war record, but the fact is that he was reaping the rewards from his past glories. He was not a serving member of the Armed Forces when he ran for office, he did not try during the campaign to give the impression that he was a better and more credible candidate because he had any influence with the military. Such a posture would have been deemed intimidatory as doubtless your present situation is looking to people.

It is difficult to understand why you are insisting on remaining in the armed forces and running for an office that you yourself have called civilian. Soldiers of course, are as much citizens as un-uniformed, and they deserve to become leaders of the country as much. The trouble is that while civilians can only come to power through the expressed choice of the people, you soldiers have an added advantage. You yourself, on occasion, expressed this quite eloquently and you are in your present situation as Head of State through the use of force.

Ex-President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria made a very profound statement in an interview soon after his election to office in 1979, but because the man was so modest and so self-effacing nobody accorded it the importance it deserved.

He said that at the end of the day in Africa, there were only two parties, the military and the civilians. In other words he recognised that in the eyes of Gens. Buhari, Garba, Idiagbon, Babangida, etc, etc, he, Shagari, was the same as Awolowo, Azikiwe, Rimi etc. Such a pity that the various political parties did not recognise this fact.

There is also an African proverb which states that you cannot look into a bottle with two eyes, and if you will pardon my saying so that is exactly what you are trying to do. I forget for the moment how the proverb ends, i.e.

what it says will happen when somebody does try to look in a bottle with both eyes but I am sure our elders can finish it for you.

Since you are trying to do the unthinkable and it looks like you are going to pull it off, the least you can do is to ask to be called 'Mister'. We in civvy street are quite satisfied with it and it has a leveller tone which appeals to the classless nature in us. Mister has the added advantage of temporarily camouflaging the in-built and weighted advantages that you have over your opponents in this most unequal contest.

And you know of course that in the medical field, 'Mister' has an elevated ring to it. A man qualifies as a medical doctor and is called 'Dr.' and when from there he qualifies as a full-fledged surgeon, he becomes a 'Mr.'

You can take it that the 'Mr.' is your crowning glory, 'Mr. President' has a more authentic ring than Gen. President or whatever, and you can be sure that nobody is trying to make fun of you.

I do admit, however, that there is the bizarre case in Ghana when after he had been overthrown in a palace coup by his colleagues, as PUNISHMENT for his crimes against the nation, his colleagues decreed that Gen. Kutu Acheampong should henceforth be known and called 'Mr. Acheampong'. We in civvy street never could make that one out and we felt quite angry that the title we carry with so much pride was being used as a punishment. In your case of course, it would be a totally different thing, you would have decreed it yourself.

I am sorry I did not get very much beyond the subject of how you should be addressed, but I will write again.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Ohene.

CSO: 3400/496

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DEATH SENTENCES FOR BRIBERY--Gen. Samuel Kanyon Doe has recommended to the INA (Interim National Assembly) that any Government employee who receives bribes openly or secretly should be jailed for life. Gen. Doe also recommended to the Assembly that thereafter any individual who receives a bribe should face the firing squad and that any alien who is caught offering bribes should be sent out of the country and his business be confiscated by Government. Gen. Doe made the recommendations in a joint Assembly chamber at the Capitol Building where he addressed members of the INA and briefed them about a bribery case involving four customs officers at the free port of Monrovia. Gen. Doe told the Assembly members that their failure to approve the recommendations will make it impossible for Government to resolve the nation's economic problems. The Liberian leader also made it clear to the INA members that in spite of the stringent economic measures adopted by the Government to improve the nation's economy, the dishonesty of some people continues to frustrate this effort. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 13 May 85 p 23]

CSO: 3400/496

18 July 1985

MALI

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID FOR WELLS--Bamako, June 30 (AFP)--Japan donated 500 million yen (two million dollars) to Mali yesterday for 120 wells to provide water in the north-west of the drought-stricken West African country. The project is for the Gao region, the worst hit by the drought. The gift was ratified in an exchange of notes here between Foreign and International Cooperation Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and Tokyo's ambassador Manabu Yamamoto. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 30 Jun 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/530

MOZAMBIQUE

MILLIONS INVESTED IN RAILWAY-PORTS SECTOR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 May 85 p 4

[Text] Maputo--During the past few years, considerable investments have been made in the railway-port area in order to provide the sector with the minimal material and human infrastructures required to respond to the national and international needs. For example, concurrently with the acquisition of 142 tank cars, 60 platforms and 400 open cars from Cometal Momental, 15 baggage cars were acquired from India, as well as 10 drilling tractors and 10 tug-masters. At the same time, the coal terminal in Beira was rehabilitated, and its completion is anticipated as early as this year; as have the port of Beira and the section of railroad between Dondo and Derunde, currently at a standstill for security reasons. Moreover, the Port School was founded, and the personnel cadres geared to the concrete requirements of each sector; and also, there was a reclassification of workers on the basic levels.

In an assessment of the main accomplishments in the railway-port sector since national independence, particularly after the Fourth Party Congress, reporters from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that, in addition to these activities, major steps were also taken in the area of occupational training, with the revamping of the Mozambique Railroad School, with technical cooperation from SOFRERAIL [French Railroad Design and Construction Company], SEDES [Economic and Social Development Studies Company] and NORMA [expansion unknown], and the streamlining of admissions to the various occupational categories, restricted to graduates of the National Educational System.

Before Independence

Fundamentally aimed at serving the interests of the colonizers and the neighboring countries, their allies, namely, South Africa and the erstwhile Southern Rhodesia, during the last 10 years of the colonial presence in Mozambique, one witnessed a progressive deterioration in the sector's equipment and infrastructures, for lack of investments and careful maintenance. A member of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine remarked, in this connection, that this situation was not fortuitous, because there was already evidence of the colonizer's awareness of the impossibility of emerging victorious from the war of liberation being waged against him by the Mozambican people. The same source explained: "The company's difficult situation, with an annual deficit exceeding 700,000 contos, reflected the war effort of the

colonizing country against FRELIMO, diverting to this area the financial resources which were in short supply for productive investment." He stressed that the situation of the railway-port workers during colonial times was not the best, with the administrative and technical management posts filled by Portuguese colonists, and only the unspecialized categories of jobs reserved for Mozambicans.

He continued: "The volume of the work force in the railway-port sector stood at about 42,000 workers, 16,000 of whom were longshoremen."

The Changes

This was the situation encountered upon the establishment of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which had to be changed in order to fulfill the national goals. A member of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine remarked that the changes which were made in the sector could be divided into three phases: that from national independence until the Third Congress; from the Third Congress to the starting of the Political and Organizational Offensive; and that extending from the latter to the creation of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] and up until the Fourth Congress.

Noting that, after national independence and the consequent creation of the then Ministry of Transport and Communications, and particularly after the national meeting in Inhalinga, it was decided to cut the umbilical cord with colonial work methods and thinking, and to establish the importance of collective work, our source added that, it was with the holding of the Third Congress that the necessary conditions were established to form a powerful working class aware of its responsibilities in the construction of a new life in Mozambique and the sector's development strategy was reformulated.

For example, the first management groups were created and the statute on reform for all workers was executed. He emphasized: "Moreover, various types of action were taken in connection with the abandonment by nearly 8,500 Portuguese technicians, through widespread training on the work site and in centers based on specific areas, the launching of the national literacy and adult education campaign and resorting to international cooperation."

With regard to the Political and Organizational Offensive started by President Samora Machel personally, beginning with the Beira railway-port complex, the same source said that various organizational mistakes and shortcomings were detected as a result of which the decision was made to create the Ministry of Ports and Land Transportation, as a fundamental measure to achieve a unified management of the sector, with the National Freight Service, the Control and Discipline Office, the single management of the ports, the coastal shipping zone in the port of Maputo and the opening of the ports of Inhambane and Angoche.

Sanita Attacks and Investments

The member of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine added that, after national independence, South Africa triggered acts of economic aggression

against our country, by reducing the trade that had traditionally been carried out through the port of Maputo, and that, at approximately the same time period, Mozambique, in fulfillment of the UN's decisions, closed its borders with Ian Smith's rebel Rhodesia.

He noted that, in addition to the acts of aggression against the sector's infrastructures by Ian Smith's regime, this decision was reflected in the decline in international trade. It is estimated that the damage stemming from this amounted to nearly \$500 million, borne exclusively by our country. He added: "This situation contributed to the reduction in the wages of the port workers of Beira and Maputo, while the railway workers, especially on the Limpopo line and others, confronted this situation at a risk to their very lives."

Upon the independence of Zimbabwe, and to satisfactorily meet the trade needs of this country, resulting from the reopening of the border, large investments were made, with the acquisition of 45 GE diesel locomotives from Brazil, 32 DH diesel locomotive and 60 coaches from Romania, 168 fork lifts of various capacities for the dock platform and holds, four vedettes for the pilotage and 18 different types of equipment for the ports.

The investments made in that sector, combined with the organizational measures that have been introduced, began to be reflected in the gradual recovery of the trade volumes starting in 1979, culminating in 1981 with total receipts, in foreign exchange, amounting to \$130 million.

2909

CSO: 3442/314

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL INAUGURATES NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN MAPUTO

Opening Ceremonies

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, President Samora Machel opened the Nautical School of Mozambique in Maputo, and officiated at the graduation of the first Mozambican merchant marine officers, at a ceremony held with great formality. In his remarks on the occasion, President Samora Machel stressed: "The importance attached by people from the dawn of human civilization to the maritime resources and communications is well demonstrated, since the sea has been the lever of mankind's progress." Previously, the merchant marine workers had named President Samora Machel the first captain of the Mozambican merchant marine.

The head of state arrived at the Nautical School at about 1530 hours and, after having received the military honors associated with the formal occasion, he reviewed the honor guard and the group of Navy cadets lined up on the site.

Then President Samora Machel cut the ribbon whereby the Nautical School of Mozambique was considered to have been opened. He later received the school pennant and drew open the memorial stone at the entrance to the building, marking the event for history.

President Samora Machel made a lengthy tour of the facilities, and during the tour made the most laudatory comments on the work, the cleanliness, the neatness and the trimness evident there.

At a certain juncture, however, the Mozambican leader did not fail to comment: "I shall return here a few months from now to see whether this will still be so, or whether it was just prepared now to receive me."

In 1991 We Shall Have Captains

As was explained during the visit of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Nautical School was opened in 1977, at that time intended to train seamen for the coastal trade. Thanks to a subsequent agreement between our country and the Kingdom of Norway, in 1980 it was possible to lend the school the dimensions that it has now, directed toward the training and international rating of merchant marine officers.

The work on remodeling and adaptation of the buildings and equipment cost over 266,000 contos, most of it paid in foreign exchange.

They informed President Samora Machel: "From a practical standpoint, we shall have captains and chief engineers by 1991." The 16 third officers and 23 officer apprentices who were graduated yesterday will begin their careers immediately, consisting of alternate periods of practical and theoretical training, until they attain the maximum status: captain.

An Old Dream Come True

Before chairing the meeting with the workers, not only from the Navy but from all transportation sectors, President Samora Machel also signed the book of honor at the school, leaving the following message there:

"As we open the Nautical School, the first one created in Mozambique, in which Mozambicans have access for the first time in their history to the mastery of the science and technology of maritime sailing, we congratulate all those who strove to have this splendid structure built.

"This is an old dream of Mozambicans which has now become a reality: seeing their children learning, in their own country, and mastering the difficult secrets of navigation techniques and the laws of the sea.

"It is a good sign for our country and our people, as we celebrate the tenth anniversary of our national independence.

"We wish you great success in your work."

Knowing How to Steer the Ship of Liberty

Later, on the school grounds, with scores of vessels of all types sailing in the bay, and in the presence of hundreds of workers on the site, the vice minister of merchant marine, Isaias Muhate, delivered an address, during which he emphasized:

"We pay to the Mozambican heroes the most profound homage, and we congratulate in person, Mr President, the top-ranking party and state leadership, for the persistence and determination with which they have known how to steer the ship of our liberty, conquering the storms of international conspiracy, now implemented with the insidious equipment and financing of the armed bandits, and for keeping the correct course of our progress in the defense of the fatherland, in victory over underdevelopment and in the construction of socialism."

Next, President Samora Machel pinned the officerbadges on the cadets who have completed this first phase of their studies for professional careers in the merchant marine.

It Seems Impossible...

The ceremony continued with the reading of the message from the merchant marine workers, which began by underscoring the importance of the proclamation of national independence 10 years ago.

"Many may say: 'It seems as if it were yesterday,' because to many this first decade was experienced with fever, with the passion and total surrender of a first love.

"But, after we reflect a little, it is more natural for us to have the notion of saying: 'It seems impossible that there is still so little.' And we inevitably think of what we were or how we were, only 10 years ago, or slightly more.

"It seems impossible that there was colonialism in Mozambique only 10 years ago, or slightly more. It seems impossible that, only 10 years ago or slightly more, we were discriminated against in our own country, because of the color of our skin.

"It seems impossible that, only 10 years ago or slightly more, we could not speak freely in our own homes, because colonialism had ears even in the walls and told us what we were thinking; and this was sufficient to have us jailed, beaten and murdered. And so, only 10 years ago or slightly more, fear inhabited our every-day thoughts and even our dreams."

A Good Sign for Independence

The presentation of the national flag and the Nautical School banner, by the school's administrators, was the next ceremony at which President Samora Machel officiated.

The final speaker was the Mozambican leader who, after opening his address, praised the heroism of the transportation workers in the struggle against the armed bandits and for economic development.

He mentioned the importance of the sea, which he considered "the preeminent connecting bond between peoples, the place which the jet age in which we live has not managed to unthrone."

President Samora Machel did not fail to stress the value of the sea to us Mozambicans. In this connection, he stated specifically:

"Our country, with its expanse of seacoast, with 11 operational ports for coastal shipping, three international ports, several rivers and lakes which are navigable, has excellent conditions for the development of ocean, river and lake shipping.

"These features, associated with the fact that colonialism has not left in the country effective, economical, north-south land connections, have determined the merchant marine's fundamental role in the country's economic development."

The Marshal of the Republic then remarked, concerning the school and the cooperator technicians working there:

"The infrastructures that it has and the concept of the school have a quality which impressed us. For this, I thank the merchant marine workers, and I thank the foreigners who cooperated on the construction of this historic building.

"The operation of the Nautical School is an accomplishment which makes us proud and attests to the capacity and initiative of the Mozambican. It is a good sign for our country and for our people, as we celebrate 10 years of national independence. For this, I thank you, young people."

'Come to See NAVIQUE'

President Samora Machel also said that the Nautical School must train "cadres who are competent, efficient and professional, with high-level qualifications, for the merchant marine, to direct this vital branch of our economy. It is necessary to heighten increasingly the pride and uprightness that are typical of the seaman."

In the evening, President Samora Machel accepted the invitation to attend the movable banquet tendered by the school for all those present. Before returning to his residence, the supreme leader of the party and the state held a dialogue with hundreds of people who had been waiting for him during all that time and who asked him to continue the offensive. "Come to see NAVIQUE," requested one group persistently. After having talked with them for a short time, President Samora Machel concluded by promising: "I must arrange a time to go there."

Further Comments

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] "The term 'friendship' in Mozambique has a different meaning. It is not the one in the Portuguese grammar or in the dictionary of the Portuguese language. It is not. In Portugal, friendship is an abstract noun. In Mozambique, it has nothing abstract about it; it is a concrete noun." This comment was made by President Samora Machel, last Monday, at the opening of the Nautical School of Mozambique.

One of the first questions asked by the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique upon his arrival at the Nautical School was to inquire about the nationalities of the cooperants engaged in activities there.

"There are Norwegians, Swedes, Bulgarians and Portuguese," they replied.

Then President Samora Machel commented on the great effort of cooperation that foreigners from all parts of the world have made in our country. He later held a dialogue with several cooperants present, all of whom answered him in Portuguese.

"Portugal should pay us, because we are going about spreading the Portuguese language in the world," remarked the Mozambican leader, jokingly. It was his first discussion of the topic, expressing a completely new concept of the sense and value of certain words, lending them a deeply human content.

It was at the end of the banquet tendered him by the Nautical School's administration and workers that President Samora Machel remarked, informally:

"In this room all of us understand each other in Portuguese. The People's Republic of Mozambique has been a great disseminator of the Portuguese language.

"We in Mozambique even created the radio program 'The Meaning of Words,' to teach Portuguese. In Portugal there is no 'meaning of words,' the 'meaning of words' in the political, grammatical, morphological, syntactical, ideological, economic, cultural and social sense.

"The term 'friendship' in Mozambique has a different meaning. It is not the one in the Portuguese grammar or in the dictionary of the Portuguese language. It is not.

"'Solidarity' does not have the same meaning that is in the dictionary from which I learned Portuguese. They taught me in Portugal that 'solidarity' was an abstract noun. But in Mozambique the term 'solidarity' is a concrete, palpable noun.

"These are matters that we should consider. We speak Portuguese, but there is a difference; our Portuguese is different.

"In Portugal, 'love' is an abstract noun. In Mozambique, 'love' is concrete and palpable. There are many other words: 'beauty,' for example. We say that 'there is beauty there,' because we see it and sense it.

"There are different concepts in our Portuguese. There are concepts and there are principles. The semantic issue is something else. Pronunciation is not what counts. To us, what counts is the aesthetics of the language. Language is the same, as in mathematics: two plus two is necessarily four. But the concepts and principles are different.

"We have come to inaugurate this school, which contains all this. It contains love, brotherhood, friendship, solidarity. The first thing that I asked was the nationalities of those working here. They told me: 'Look there is friendship, there is solidarity.'

"Solidarity is possible only where there is peace; it is possible only where there is progress, prosperity and understanding.

"But 'solidarity' can also be artificial. And then it means that it was created by man, and men pass, they are temporary. In this country, the relations between individuals do not count. What counts are the relations between peoples, and peoples never die.

"This school materializes that term. It has no kilograms, it has no tons, it has no weight, because there is no dimension for it; and hence it has no price either.

"Friendship is won. It is necessary to strive hard to win it. It is an arduous, difficult battle.

"What the cooperants are doing here, is in the name of their peoples, not in the name of their governments. Governments pass, but peoples do not; they remain forever.

"What you are doing here is representing your peoples. You are representatives of the culture and civilization of peoples. In essence, you represent the historical and geographical knowledge of your peoples, and not of your governments. When we look at you, we see your peoples, not your governments.

"'Friendship' and 'solidarity' have a different meaning in Mozambique."

2909

CSO: 3442/311

MOZAMBIQUE

CAIA HELPS FARMERS IN NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 May 85 p 4

[Text] The Angonia Agroindustrial Complex [CAIA] controls the family sector's production on a large scale. This enterprise has been instilling among the peasants of Angonia district new agricultural techniques enabling them to expand their production areas.

The farmers of the family sector settled in the localities of Tsangano, Ntengombalame, Damue and Calomue, among others, are receiving technical and moral support aimed at improving the agricultural activity.

Nevertheless, throughout the past 2 years, CAIA has been starting an effort to train organizers, forces which are currently addressing the problems affecting the peasants.

To effectively control the productive activities, Angonia district was divided into five zones of influence. Each one has its respective chief, with the necessary facilities for properly performing the work to back the peasants.

At the present time, the CAIA enterprise has 255 organizers equitably distributed among the zones of influence for which the enterprise is responsible.

In Angonia district, the organizers have already taken a survey of the existing number of collective farms for the population, their areas and the leading crops produced in that region of Tete Province. The survey of the peasants who up until now have used animal hauling for farm activities was also taken by the organizers, so as thereby to calculate the exact capacity of the family sector producers, inasmuch as this sector is predominant.

All the organizers were given bicycles to ensure the publicizing of agricultural techniques, in addition to mobilizing the peasants to introduce new crops. Meanwhile, the chiefs of zones of influence were given motorized vehicles for better control of their zones.

Angonia district has favorable conditions for growing corn, potatoes, beans, wheat, sunflowers, tobacco and other types of crops.

In the previous campaigns, there were reports in that northern region of Tete of sizable amounts of farm products from the harvest which were subsequently sold to the enterprise responsible for marketing in the province.

During the 1984-85 agricultural campaign, the situation changed completely from an organizational standpoint. Several factors contributed to the failure of this campaign which is under way, among which we could cite the excessive rainfall, and the extensive movement of peasants owing to the threats from the armed bandits in some areas.

Yet, aware that agriculture is the basis for our society's development, the farmers from Angonia district have not given up their main activity of combating famine.

Concurrently with the productive work, the population of some parts of Angonia enlisted in politico-military training courses for self-defense, responding to the decisions from the FRELIMO Party's Fourth Congress, under the heading of defense of the fatherland.

Concrete action was taken in villages and settlements to combat the armed and unarmed bandits who were attempting to upset the populations on the collective farms and in residences.

Forestation of Villages

The planting of fruit and shade trees in the communal villages and towns is one of the work programs of the organizers in Angonia district. The Angonia Agroindustrial Complex (CAIA) began introducing the forestation process in the villages during 1984.

According to the program, by the end of this year over 500 eucalyptus and pine trees will have been planted in the villages and towns, in addition to which the planting of fruit trees will be extended.

Some potatoe production areas in the sector will be sprayed this year by the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex. The director of that agrarian complex in Tete Province said that, for this purpose, 15 brigades were formed, which will work in the towns, villages and cooperatives where potato growing is done.

The technical backing to be given the family sector is aimed at raising the production and productivity of potatoes in that region of Tete Province.

It should be recalled that the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex will be selling seed potatoes to the family sector this year also. Hence, the organizers have already started working to mobilize the peasants for the expansion of their growing areas.

2909

CSO: 3442/314

MOZAMBIQUE

GUEBUZA PRAISES COOPERATION WITH NORTH KOREA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] Pyongyang--A week ago, a personal message from President Samora Machel was delivered to the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song.

The member of the Politbureau of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee and minister of the presidency, Armando Emilio Guebuza, undertook the delivery.

Armando Guebuza is heading a high-level party and government delegation currently on a visit to the Far East.

The Mozambican entourage includes the vice minister of agriculture, Francisco Pateguana, and cadres from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Construction and Water, and Foreign Trade, as well as the State Secretariat of International Cooperation.

It was noted that the Mozambican party arrived on the morning of 20 May in Pyongyang, capital of the PDRK. Awaiting them at the airport in the Korean capital, in addition to the ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary accredited to the PDRK, Lopes Tembe, were the Korean vice prime minister, Kim Wo-an, the minister of economic affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, party and government leaders and representatives from the populace, accompanied by a musical band; the latter providing a colorful atmosphere filled with hospitality.

At the formal meeting with the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vice-President Li Hok was also present, as were other high-ranking PDRK officials. On this occasion, the Mozambican delegation once again expressed the consistent support of the FRELIMO Party and the government and people of Mozambique for the cause of the peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland. This sentiment was also contained in the personal message from President Samora Machel to his North Korean counterpart.

PDRK President Kim Il-song, for his part, reiterated, on behalf of the Labor Party and the government of Korea, the intention to continue increasing the bilateral cooperation with the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican Government, in the economic, technical and scientific plans.

It should be recalled that, in June of last year, during President Samora Machel's visit to the PDRK, joint agreements were signed for cooperation between Mozambique and that Asian country.

The minister of the presidency, Armando Guebuza, disclosed: "Mozambique and Korea are an example of south-to-south cooperation. The bilateral cooperation between the RPM and the PDRK promises, this year, to undertake further steps in its course, as a result of the talks held recently in Pyongyang between high-level delegations from the two countries."

According to the statements made by that party and state leader, it is planned, this year, to create two enterprises in the civil construction field in Maputo, with the participation of Korean technicians, and there are agreements in existence for this purpose.

However, agriculture is a leading factor in the cooperation between the two countries, the specific goal being to solve the problem of famine in Mozambique immediately, guaranteeing self-sufficiency in food.

It has been stressed that the RPM and the PDRK are also engaged in bilateral cooperation in other areas, specifically, the industrial and health fields, which may be considered somewhat exemplary, with the materialization of the principles guiding the south-to-south cooperation; something which, as Armand Guebuza claimed in Pyongyang, has been regarded as a palpable reality in recent months.

After visiting the PDRK, the Mozambican delegation, headed by the Central Committee Politbureau member and minister of the presidency, went to the People's Republic of China, also for the purpose of debating topics involving cooperation in connection with the visit to socialist countries of the Far East. The return to Mozambique is anticipated during mid-June.

2909

CSO: 3442/314

MOZAMBIQUE

FIRST STEPS TAKEN TO REHABILITATE MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTOR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 May 85 p 16

[Text] Maputo--It is planned this year to begin the first phase of rehabilitation for the maritime signal system, at a cost of \$5.6 million, in an annual program of the Ministry of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine, also calling for the reorganization of the passenger transport service along the coast, through optimization and expansion of the local ocean, river and lake traffic.

A source from this agency noted that, as part of the activities stipulated for this year, there will also be a recovery of NAVIQUE's shipping units which still offer guarantees of profitable operation. However, the requirements for renovating the fleet of this national maritime shipping enterprise indicate the purchase of new vessels.

Making an evaluation of the last 10 years in the merchant marine sector, this same source recalled that, in colonial times, this sector was "an elite institution," which "employed only the representatives of the ruling class," the exploitation of which was carried out by five companies, all with headquarters in Portugal.

After remarking that the traffic, both freight and passenger, had been operated by private business firms, with the state confined to playing a bureaucratic role, such as distributing import and export cargo for Mozambique among Portuguese long-distance ships and determining tonnage and security, the same source emphasized that, with national independence and particularly after the first national meeting on land transportation in February 1976, there began a reorganization of the merchant marine services and creation of the maritime transport sector and of a nautical school.

In this context, the coordinating center for coastal shipping exploitation was created, as a first step toward the establishment of an organizational structure for the coastal shipping services, taking into account the cargo to be carried and its priority, based on the programming and movement of the existing fleet.

He went on to say: "In May of the same year, the first attempt was made to establish a management unit of the state system, which was to culminate, in

1979, with the creation of the National Directorate of Ocean and River Transport, as a management structure for the ocean and river industry."

He subsequently remarked: "Starting then, there was mobilization of the process to create the NAVIQUE enterprise, for coastal shipping; EMODRAGA, for dredging; and EMANA, for ship repairs and hydrographic services."

Investments

Also in the realm of reorganization and restructuring of the merchant marine, the same source commented on the reasons which prompted the creation of the National Cargo Service, considered "an instrument to mobilize the ocean-going traffic and the relations between the various entities participating in the movement of goods," and well as converting the captaincies, which were still operating as colonial systems, into maritime administrations.

He explained: "At a seminar held in Quelimane, a beacon light and buoy setting service was established and organized for the ports and services backing the National Directorate of Ocean and River Transport (navigation, hydrography and buoy setting), which operated based on a brigade consisting of cooperants, organized and provided with native cadres and facilities."

With regard to the investment made during this period, several projects were carried out at an approximate cost of 1.26 million contos for the purchase of five whaleboats, two dredges and four general cargo vessels for NAVIQUE, and 10 maritime inspection motor boats, and also for the installation of maritime communications centers in Maputo, Beira and Nacala, as well as for the Nautical School project.

He said: "And, after independence, the ship 'Matchedje' was acquired, and although they have been integrated into the ports, four vedettes and two tugboats were also purchased."

From the Ministry of Port, Railways and Merchant Marine also noted that during this period, several workers were trained abroad for the areas of navigation, hydrography and oceanography, as well as beacon technicians and managers to manage shipping enterprises.

In the area of international cooperation, he stressed the cooperation that exists with Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, the World Maritime University in Portugal, for the training of workers, the rehabilitation of infrastructures and enterprises and technical assistance.

2909

CSO: 3442/314

MOZAMBIQUE

RAILWAY TECHNICIANS TO COMPLETE STUDIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, in Maputo, Ferreira Mendes, national director of Mozambique Railroads [CFM], remarked: "The first railway technicians will soon be completing their training at the National Railroad Training School in Inhambane." He was addressing the workers from CFM-South, at the meeting which marked the occasion of Railroad Workers Day, held yesterday in connection with Transportation Week which is under way.

The school in question has the participation of France and Portugal in assisting the Mozambican personnel who will soon be working in this area of transportation.

Directing his remarks to those present, Ferreira Mendez began by making an analysis of the progress of the railroads throughout the 10 years of independence, stressing that, despite the existing difficulties, "there has been advancement, there has been progress."

He said: "We have purchased more locomotives and more coaches, among other equipment."

The CFM national director took advantage of the occasion of his speech to alert the workers to the need for performing their duties on the job, and stated that no one must seek excuses in the country's difficulties for not doing his duty. He commented: "To attain our goals, we must also eliminate lack of discipline on the part of certain workers."

Because this is one of the sectors which has most suffered from the armed bandits' activities, a minute of silence was observed in memory of the workers killed in the full exercise of their occupation.

Also in this connection, some workers, including locomotive engineers and firemen who survived the treacherous attacks by the terrorists were invited to describe to the other colleagues those times of terror which they experienced, and how they managed to free themselves from the murderous rage.

Near the end of this meeting, which took place in the general office building, some films were shown, depicting the development of the French railroads.

Meeting at the Merchandise Railway Station

Also as part of Transportation Week, a meeting to analyze the work of handling and shipping freight, as well as the causes for disappearance of, and delay in the removal of goods, took place yesterday at the CFM-South Merchandise Railway Station in the Mavalane District of Maputo.

The meeting, which was attended by workers from that warehouse and some guests, was chaired by its railway director, engineer Mario Dimande.

Train to Albasini

There was some good news yesterday, also in connection with this week, for the residents of the Albasini District. We are referring to the scheduling of a passenger train to this district.

Exclusively for passenger transport, the train made the run with the following schedule: in the morning, departure from Albasini at 0505 hours, arriving at the Central Station at 0617 hours; in the afternoon, departure from the Central Station at 1730 hours, and arrival at Albasini at 1910 hours. Leaving from there will be the final run of the day, with the Central Station as a destination, calling for the train to arrive at 2005 hours.

2909

CSO: 3442/311

MOZAMBIQUE

BOAT LINK BETWEEN MAPUTO, MARRACUENE REVIVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 85 p 2

[Text] The passenger boat making the connection between Marracuene and Macaneta resumed operation last Sunday, to the gratification of that district's population. On the same day, the vice minister of merchant marine, who traveled from Maputo to Marracuene by boat, promised that a study would be made of the feasibility of creating ocean and river ways along that route.

The vessel "Mestre Pires," which has a capacity for 70 passengers, began making the crossing of the N'Komati River connecting Marracuene and Macaneta in 1972.

About 2 years ago, it showed the effects of age and had to be withdrawn from the water for repairs. The latter, done by the Ship Repair Enterprise, were finished last week, and the boat, completely rebuilt, returned to Marracuene on Sunday morning.

To turn it over to the district authorities, the vice minister of Navy, Isaias Muhate, also went there accompanied by the commander of the Navy, Lt Gen Pedro Gaivao Odalah, directors of enterprises associated with the Navy and other guests.

The voyage, made first along Maputo Bay and then in the N'Komati River, evoked enthusiasm among all those participating in it, because of the beauty of the landscape all along the route. This is, in fact, a potentially privileged area from a tourism standpoint.

A Persistent Man

Delpate Ambaramo, also known as "Augusto," is the owner of the vessel which resumed operation, and also a dynamic businessman interested in tourism. He is, in addition, the owner of a restaurant in Macaneta and has for many years planned to build a hotel on that site, and another one in Marracuene, also calling for the use of the former pavillion, a very beautiful colonial building from which one observes a magnificent view of the river.

However, this businessman has not received sufficient backing to maintain the facilities and progress with the plans, despite the fact that he is constantly pressuring the agencies which should be providing it. He comments: "I have a

lawsuit this size," extending his arms over 30 centimeters. At the ceremony turning over the boat, Augusto expressed readiness to continue making his contribution "to the country's development, especially in the Marracuene area," and he also donated a check in the amount of 25,000 meticals to support the 25 June celebrations.

He also said that he was ready to purchase boats and to keep a navigation line open for passengers and cargo between Maputo and that area.

The vice minister of merchant marine pledged full support in the feasibility study on the project, the type of vessel to be introduced and the setting of priority in the purchase of equipment.

Isaias Muhale also visited the ferry boat that is making the crossing with vehicles in that area, and is immobilized for repairs. This transportation unit is essential to the area's development and belongs to the River Enterprise. According to the technicians, its repair on site, in addition to being delayed, is insufficient. In fact, the entire structure of the vessel is completely rotted and requires special care which only a capable enterprise will be able to provide.

Hence, the vice minister of merchant marine informed the local authorities that an immediate study would be conducted to make these repairs possible and to find alternatives (while these are going on) for continuing to transport vehicles between the two shores of the N'Komati.

2909

CSO: 3442/311

18 July 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

ALGERIA TO AID IN EXPORTING WOOD, RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] On Thursday, the chief of the Algerian delegation to the third annual meeting of the SAMOFOR [Algerian-Mozambican Forest Association] Council of Administration, Mahi Eddine Fateh, disclosed to NOTICIAS that his country is willing to cooperate with Mozambique in the exporting of wood, preferably selling it on the Algerian market. He also said that the company, currently engaged in the exploitation of lumber intended primarily for export, may expand its programs to become involved in integrated rural development activities.

The third annual meeting of the SAMOFOR Council of Administration spent several days in Maputo examining the progress of the company's activities, also deciding on the most important activities for continuing the forest exploitation programs. The Mozambican side was represented by the company's director, Matias Xavier.

SAMOFOR was the first company in the forestry field to exploit, industrialize and market lumber and its by-products, and was created following the decisions made by the Mozambican-Algerian Joint Commission 3 years ago.

Its main operating area is located in Zambezia Province, to be extended to the northern part of Cabo Delgado Province.

According to information provided to NOTICIAS, The Algerian-Mozambican Forest Association is basically participating in forest exploitation programs aimed at export, mainly to assist the Algerian lumber market.

During the third annual meeting of the SAMOFOR Council of Administration, there was also a discussion of the company's economic and financial situation, and more suitable strategies were determined to continue the programs.

As Mahi Eddine Fateh commented, the execution of the production plans for subsequent lumber exports based on the existing potential and resources is, in fact, the main goal to be attained. He remarked that there are possibilities of expanding the programs, so as to raise production and, at the same time, undertake its industrial processing.

He observed: "Algeria is willing to cooperate with Mozambique in the exporting of lumber, preferably selling the product on the Algerian market. Moreover, my country is willing to send technicians to Mozambique to assist in the company's programs."

He disclosed that, during these 3 years of existence of the Algerian-Mozambican Forest Association, equipment has been provided, and several Mozambican cadres have received the proper training.

As he said, SAMOFOR is obviously participating in Mozambican development programs, most particularly in Zambezia Province, where its headquarters is located. The company is also making an extremely significant contribution to the region's economic activity.

It should be stressed that, at the time of the establishment of SAMOFOR, in February 1983, field activities were already under way to develop the program; with emphasis on the taking of a forest inventory in Zambezia Province, over an area estimated at 3.4 hectares.

The inventory made it possible to execute economic feasibility studies for the implementation of industrial projects aimed at the production of plywood, particle board, furniture and other lumber derivatives. As was established at the time of the company's creation, 80 percent of the production is intended for export.

We were told: "The holding of the third annual meeting of the SAMOFOR Council of Administration made it possible to ascertain the current status of the activities that are under way, and to determine future strategies for the forest exploitation programs. This is an important program for the nation's economic existence."

2909

CSO: 3442/311

MOZAMBIQUE

ROMANIAN TECHNICIAN PRAISES NIASSA PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Engineer Marenescu Gelu told the news service in Lichinga that the relations between the Romanian technicians serving in Niassa Province and the Mozambican workers are very good.

He added that these relations were based essentially on exchanges of views in various areas.

Engineer Marenescu, who is chief of the Romanian team assigned to the 400,000-hectare project in Niassa, spoke with the reporter from RM in connection with Solidarity Week, which ended last Friday throughout the entire country; having discussed on the same occasion matters associated with the cooperation between Romania and our country.

In this regard, he said that Mozambique and Romania are cooperating in several areas, stressing the agricultural-livestock sector.

In Niassa, the Mozambican-Romanian cooperation is taking place with the implementation of the project involving 400,000 hectares on which, at the present time, new experiments in the areas of livestock raising, bee-keeping and farming are being tried by the Romanian technicians.

Asked to comment on the backing from the population in the work being executed on 400,000 hectares in Niassa, engineer Marenescu said that the population's participation in the project tasks has been quite positive, citing an instance in which the population succeeded in saving several hectares of corn threatened by grass at a time when the project was beset by a lack of fuel for the mechanical hoeing of the cornfields.

With respect to cotton production which, during the past 2 years, has experienced failures, the Romanian cooperant said that the project involving the 400,000 hectares is currently having its work reorganized, with a view toward the recovery of the production of that strategic export product.

He claimed that, in this connection, the production of cotton in the family sector is being expanded as a major priority, and the peasants are receiving the necessary backup already.

2909

CSO: 3442/311

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SPANISH AID--The Kingdom of Spain, through its ambassador in Maputo, Alvaro Castilla, has pledged to give aid for an indefinite time to the areas affected by natural calamities. In a protocol signed by that diplomat and by Francisco Masquil, secretary of state for supplies, it was agreed that the funds to be granted would depend on the Spanish financial possibilities. A donation of 3,000 tons of maize was announced in 1985. [Excerpt] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Jun 85]

IRANIAN DONATION--More than 6,500 metric tons of foodstuff, medicines, soap, and a minibus, a gift of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Mozambique, were handed over this morning at Maputo port by Ahmad Maghamar, Iranian charge d'affairs in our country. Thanking him for the gesture by the Iranian people, Aanda da Silva, minister of home trade, stressed the good relations existing between the two countries. The Iranian people, though facing difficult moments, understand our difficulties and that is why they are supporting us. The Mozambican people say thanks for the gesture, Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva concluded. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 12 Jun 85]

AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SWEDEN--Mozambique signed nine agreements yesterday with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Six of these concern bilateral cooperation between Sweden and Mozambique, while the other three are accords of multilateral cooperation involving the other Nordic countries as well. The agreements cover agriculture, fisheries, the rehabilitation of industry, civil aviation, energy, roads, education, telecommunications and the import of consumer goods. They will be implemented over two years (1985-87). For this program, Sweden has made available to Mozambique around 540 million Swedish kronor (about 59 million U.S. dollars). The agreements were signed for the Mozambican Government by the Minister of Industry and Power, Antonio Branco, and the Secretary of State for International Cooperation, Antonio Sumbana, while for Sweden the Assistant Director of SIDA, Lars Edstron, signed. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 85]

LOST FISHING BOAT SOUGHT--Fears have increased in Durban shipping circles that the fishing boat Vollendam, with 14 people on board, may have foundered. Another fishing vessel, the Tina, has returned to port with the news that it picked up a distress call from the Vollendam, and also sighted a flare. A 3-hour search in the area where the flare was sighted revealed

nothing. Durban port authorities say the area where the flare was sighted is about 450 km north of the Mozambican capital of Maputo, and that Southern Air Command is awaiting permission from the Mozambican authorities to launch an air-sea search. The Vollandam left its home port of Durban on 20 May on a 2-week fishing trip. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/448

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

WATER AFFAIRS PERSONNEL WITHDRAWN--The secretary for water affairs in South-West Africa, Mr Jan Jordan, has announced that his department has withdrawn all its personnel and equipment from the Calueque dam site in southern Angola. Approached for comment in Windhoek, Mr Jordan said the step had followed the withdrawal of South African forces from the area. The Calueque scheme is part of the Ruacana hydroelectric project and supplies water to central Ovambo. Mr Jordan made it clear that there was no danger of a water shortage as alternative arrangements have been made. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Jun 85]

SWAPO SAYS FORMER OFFICIAL RETURNED--SWAPO sources in Northern Namibia say the former vice president of SWAPO has arrived back in Caprivi. Gwen Lister reports: [Lister] The sources say that the former exiled SWAPO vice president, Meshak Mayongo, who now heads the Caprivi National Union, arrived in the Caprivi about a week ago in order to lead a cessionist movement. A constitution for the Caprivi has been drawn up and it is presently with the administrator general for ratification. The Caprivi Strip, as it is known, is rife with tension between SWAPO supporters and supporters of an ethnic government, and is also under tight military control. Both police and military permits are needed for visitors and residents to enter the area. SWAPO sources claim that elections will be held in September for a new government, and they add that Mayongo has arrived back in order to head a movement which will call for the independence of Caprivi. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 13 Jun 85]

CSO: 3400/447

NIGERIA

MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN REVIEWED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 17 Jun 85 p 7

[Column: "Whispering Drums"]

[Text]

When Nigeria became independent on the 1st of October 1960, the total revenue of the federal and the three regional governments combined amounted to no more than £143 million. During this period (1960-62) the only instrument of economic management was the annual appropriations bill known as the budget, which was not related to any specified economic goal. But some twenty-years later, the expectation was that by 1981, the federal government would derive, from oil alone, a revenue put at some N21 billion. In other words, the federal government was now going to be able to spend in one day, almost twice as much as was spent by the government in one month, twenty years ago.

Based on these purely whimsical calculations, Nigeria started embarking on gigantic plans and projects unprecedented anywhere in Black Africa. There was the 1962-1968 First National Development plan, the Second National Development plan 1970-1974, and the Third National Development plan 1975-1980. The first plan was under the first civilian administration of Alhaji Tafawa Balewa, Nigeria's Prime Minister. The plan embodied only three main objectives — "a high growth rate for the economy, a rapid development of opportunities in education, health and employment, and the establishment of a modernised economy compatible with the democratic aspirations of the people".

Two years into the plan, Nigeria was engulfed in a political chaos which eventually led to the collapse of the civilian regime, and with the start of the civil war, all talk of the plan vaporized.

The second plan was formulated — and was expected to be implemented — under a military regime and was radically different from the first in terms of its ambitions. Four billion naira (N4 billion) was put as the federal government capital for the plan; an astronomical sum compared to that of 1962-68 plan.

Like the second plan, the third plan was formulated and implemented (save for the last year, 1980) by a military regime. Covering the period 1975-1980, federal government expenditure for the plan was put at N33 billion. This figure was subsequently revised and increased to N43 billion. The huge sums allocated to the over-ambitious plan reflected the euphoria which followed the 1973/74 oil boom.

For instance, it was thought that oil production would rise to about 3 million barrels a day by 1980 to yield the large balance-of-payments surpluses which, it was expected, would pay for the cost of the plan. In fact, the planners emphatically stated that "finance is unlikely to be a major problem during the third plan period." But that was not to be, and far from the optimistic predictions being realised, oil production sharply fell and soon after, there was a drastic fall in oil

prices as well, resulting into payments deficits of N260 million in 1976 and N657 million in 1977.

And in place of money being no constraint, Nigeria had to borrow externally, some \$2.0 billion between 1978 and before 1st October 1979, to help pay for the plan. This was the picture of the country's economy on the 1st October 1979, when Shagari was sworn in as President! There were debts and there were deficits.

Yet two accusations against the overthrown civilian government of President Shehu Shagari by the Buhari military junta have stood out. One is the allegation by the military that the politicians had mismanaged the country's economy. The second allegation according to the head of the junta, Leko Buhari, is that "the politicians had turned the country into a beggar nation." Let us pause for a minute and consider the validity of these allegations.

Analysing the entire four year period of the Shagari administration, a highly placed bureaucrat stressed that "the consequences of the civilian administration were that most decision-making — and, in general, policy making — all tended to be *ex post factum*, designed to deal with past exigencies rather than anticipatory and therefore designed to bring about desired or preferred social states".

In other words, the regime was mainly dealing with the problems of the past government rather than dealing with the problems of the present and the future. For instance, most of the loans taken by the previous military government of Obasanjo became due during Shagari and having pledged to "uphold all past debts", Shagari had no choice but to start paying them. There were again the huge balance of payments deficits left behind, and as if that was not enough, finance became a major problem because of the global oil glut. Shagari could have resorted to "desperate

measures" such as retrenchments or battering the country's crude-oil as the Buhari junta is doing now.

But his was a constitutional government democratically elected by the people and so all desperate measures were ruled out. Prudent management was the only alternative hence Shagari's introduction of austerity measures and these were beginning to yield positive results before his overthrow. So who mismanaged the country's economy?

Agreed, loans were taken by the civilian administration, but what needs to be known is the fact that most of these foreign loans were incurred by state governments who were completely autonomous. The Constitution allowed it and the federal government had no authority to stop state governments from borrowing. And apart from the IMF loan request, the federal government, for all I know, did not sign any agreement for a foreign loan (I want somebody to correct me if I am wrong). So which Nigeria had become a beggar nation in the eyes of Buhari and co? And how many meetings have the Buhari military junta had with IMF officials both in Lagos and Washington since assuming power?

There is one thing I respect about the present military junta in Lagos. They are all very clever. They know they live in glass houses and they know too that those who live in glass houses are not supposed to throw stones. This is the reason for holding the tribunals probing the politicians in secret.

It is the one reason why they are hesitant to bring Shagari or Alex Ekwueme to trial because they know of the devastating effects these men's revelations will have on the entire military establishment. So now that the whole world knows about the military's dirty tricks, it will do the Buhari junta a favour if all detained politicians are released without any further delay. For, as the saying goes, it is better to be late than never.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN DISCUSSES DISINVESTMENT, RETALIATION

MB121930 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jun 85 p 4

[Untitled Editorial]

[Text] After years of patient attempts to understand, to prod and even being supportive of the South African government, the outside world is at last beginning to ostracise this country, not through rhetoric but through deeds.

The moves that are beginning to blossom in America and other European countries are going to hit us where it hurts most, our pockets. There is no doubt that all South Africans are going to suffer, yet we think blacks will suffer with a certain amount of grace, for after all the sacrifices will be made with the ultimate aim of freeing their children.

Many black people have expressed the view that economic pressure will not make their lives any more miserable than they are now. Perhaps these things are said by people who will not lose jobs. Yet they are also the kind of articulation that explicates the black man's experience because we know what happens in our townships. We fear, however, when the process begins to take more vigorous form, whites will suffer just as badly and we wonder if that will not have some effect on government thinking.

While the investment debate takes its tortuous turns through the American system of government, Australia has struck straight at the jugular. That country has banned all future constructions with South African firms.

We can already anticipate a number of things, one of which has already been vocalized by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel. He said yesterday that should foreign companies disinvest, then South Africa would send away blacks from the neighboring black states who work here.

That is retaliatory action which it is hoped will eventually make the world change its mind about investment and/or disinvestment. We doubt if it will have that salutary effect. We believe in fact that should the black states show less economic dependence on South Africa they might be doing themselves and their countries a good turn.

The stiffening of the black response will naturally be followed by other retaliatory measures, which we are sure the world will absorb. There is talk too, significantly raised in the American WALL STREET JOURNAL that South African companies, and presumably financial institutions from countries other than America and say Australia, are waiting "like vultures" to get hold of the investments that will be relinquished by the Americans if they pulled out.

As in other forms of sanctions, in particular the arms embargo, the argument goes that South Africa will then become self sufficient, meet her own needs out of her own efforts.

That is probably also true. But what we believe is going to hurt most is the isolation syndrome that will be created around white South Africa. There is no doubt that most people hate to be shunned.

Apart from the fact that white South Africa plaintively and often indignantly tried to justify its privilege and power, they also wish to be seen as part of the West. To be isolated is like a slap in the face, the type of exercise, we believe, that turned white Rhodesia into a rather pitiful group of hardliners with no discernible friends in the world.

We can assure the government that this feeling of hatred against a country becomes infectious. Soon this country will really become the leper of the world. Soon all sorts of restrictions, physical, mental and psychological will be placed against us. The only solution to the mess is for the government to change its laws and change them structurally.

CSO: 3400/459

SOUTH AFRICA

BLUEPRINT FOR MULTI-RACIAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jun 85 p 17

[Text]

If Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis gets his way in Parliament this month, blacks will for the first time sit with whites, coloured people and Indians to plan the overall development of the communities in which they live.

But these same blacks will still have no direct access to central government.

They will remain governed by the Group Areas Act and will continue to be without any parliamentary vote.

Some politicians and community leaders are already asking whether this is not a gigantic hoax designed to entrench apartheid in the guise of reform.

They claim the Government's plan to phase out State subsidies and finance community services with locally-raised taxes will hammer already overtaxed communities.

They doubt the Government's contention that the new local government system will

automatically improve the environment of our communities.

For their part, Mr Heunis and his team of planners say the new multi-racial initiative is a bold attempt to restructure our society from grass-roots level.

They say it will improve community services by providing additional sources of revenue to all sectors of society, while at the same time giving all races equal political rights in regional decision-making.

While the structure itself will change, some new faces emerge; the bus drivers, the meter-maids, the town/community councillors and the water and light bills will look much the same.

But they will almost certainly cost more and at the same time there will be a difference in who pulls the strings.

The Government wants to divide the entire country, its cities and rural areas into regions, each headed by a regional services council.

Its members will be appointed from

councillors nominated by each of the elected local authorities for all races within the region.

Farmer and farm worker associations and communities not viable enough for municipal status could also sit on the regional services councils.

Draft legislation allows regional services council jurisdiction to cut across homeland boundaries and even to include parts of independent states such as Bophuthatswana or the Ciskei.

These regional councillors will be working out a common policy on matters such as fares and routes for public transport; land usage; water and electricity; health services; roads and traffic; refuse and sewerage disposal.

They will even decide where we should be buried or cremated and whether we can all share these facilities.

They will be able to plan infrastructural development or improve existing facilities, and will take control of abattoirs,

fresh produce markets, libraries, parks and recreational facilities, environmental conservation and tourism.

In fact they could be involved with anything the central government decides is a matter that concerns their region as a whole.

But at this stage, at least, multi-racialism will extend only as far as the State President and his Cabinet want it to.

Local groups remain divided into separate racial entities and we, the people who elect them, will continue to be governed in terms of our own affairs.

Government spokesmen acknowledge that the virtual collapse of the community council structure in black townships poses one of the major stumbling blocks to the regional services council programme.

But they claim the new system of local government will generate more funds for black community development, making them more effective and consequently more

credible to their electorate.

But these spokesmen, including Mr Heunis, are giving no guarantees.

All they will say at this stage is that the new system will work because it has to work.

And in an effort to make it work they intend creating a new provincial executive with an administrator and a multi-racial executive committee appointed by the State President.

These groups will define and create the regions, appoint members to the regional services council and in fact be the ultimate arbiters over the new local authorities.

But even they will be able to act only on the say-so of Ministers such as Mr Heunis.

Instead of the present four, there are likely to be eight of these administrative executives: three in Transvaal, three in the Cape and one each for Natal and the Free State.

The provincial executives will be advised by numerous boards and committees of experts in various fields of local government such as water affairs, town and regional planning, housing development and roads.

These groups will control all the functions currently handled by the provincial councils, such as traffic, roads, land purchase and building projects, horse racing, shop hours, trading licences, public resorts and nature conservation: anything identified as general affairs.

But control of community services such as white

education, hospitalisation and local government (functions identified as own affairs) will be taken out of the provincial ambit and handed to the relevant Ministers' Councils in Parliament.

For blacks, who have no parliamentary representation, it will be business as usual, with whites continuing to hold power over black own affairs through Government departments such as Co-operation and Development.

This system might not last for long, though.

Already government planners acknowledge that institutions such as development boards will probably be phased out once the regional services councils get into action.

A regional services council will provide bulk services to its municipalities rather like a wholesaler supplies retail outlets.

But in this case municipalities will be forced by law to buy services such as electricity or bus transport only from their regional services council.

Their only income source free of regional services council control will be property rates.

This implies that whites, who traditionally live in the better developed areas, will have to take a drop in living standards while the regional services council concentrates its attentions and funds on uplifting the black areas within the region.

But the central government does not intend leaving this to chance.

It has devised a complex system of controls and safeguards governing the powers of individual local authorities within regional services councils.

It amounts to a system of financially-qualified franchise which is likely to leave the balance of power in white hands.

A local authority's voting power in council will depend on the amount it pays for community services within the region, and not by the size of its population.

But no local authority may have more than five representatives or more than half the vote in a regional services council.

It is likely that multi-racial demarcation boards will soon propose new municipal boundaries to provide less viable authorities with greater economic clout within the regional council.

Parts of Johannesburg's Industria, for example, are likely to be included in the coloured township of Bosmont.

What They are Saying...

This is what people are saying about the proposed new regional services councils:

ON DEMOCRACY

● Mrs Flo Bird, honorary secretary of the Parktown Association: "Why pay for a city council if it will have no power?"

"Democracy is only worth paying for if it means something.

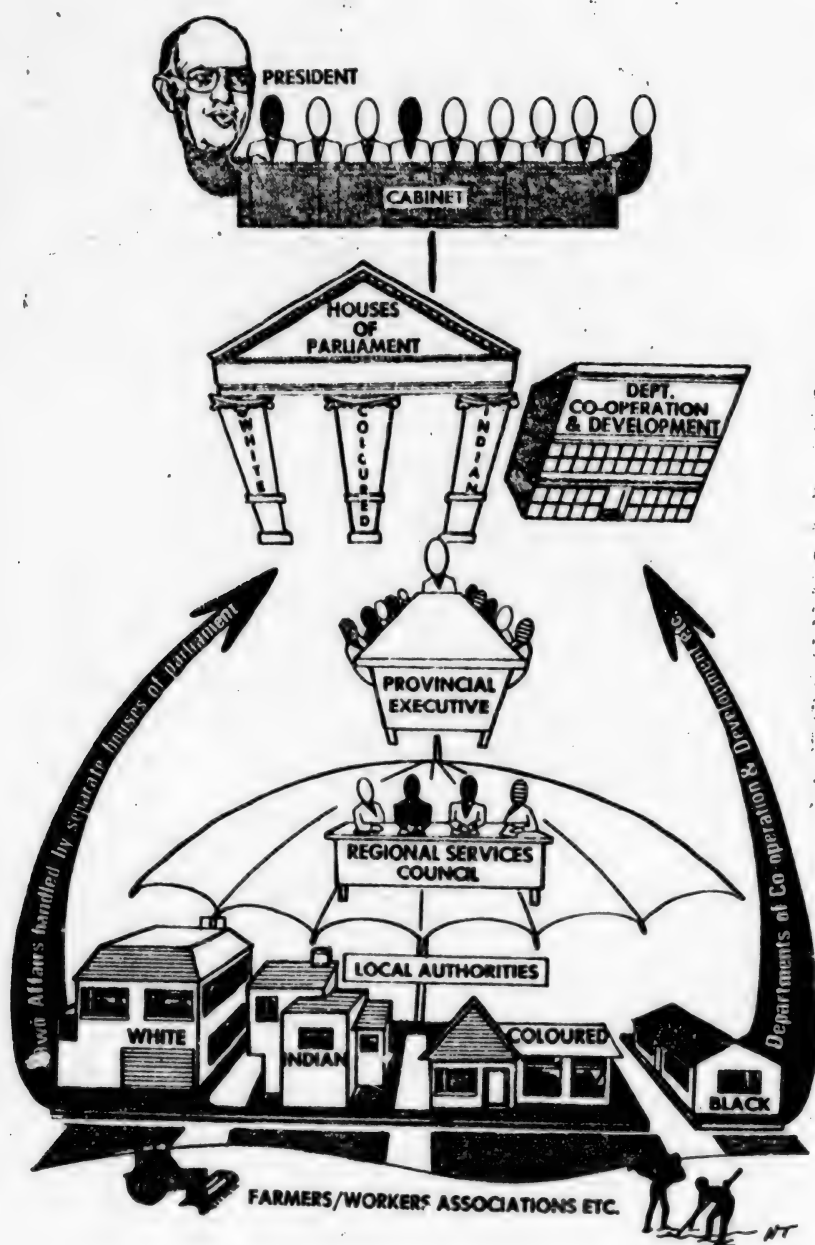
"We whites are going to be in the same position

as the blacks have been all these years."

● Professor Nic Olivier, Progressive Federal Party member of the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional affairs: "The government is assuming black community councils will still be able to function.

"Yet they might not even get off the ground."

● Mr Francois Ober-



holzer, Johannesburg management committee chairman: "The city councils will not become hollow shells.

"There will still be a local councillor to handle local needs."

● Memo by residents associations of Parktown to parliamentary standing committee for constitutional affairs: "When a local authority representative joins a regional services council he steps

over a clear line of severance of answerability to his electorate.

"The major part of work now done by local government in a region will be thrown into democratic limbo."

ON PUBLIC SERVICES

● Mr Steve Kgame, president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa: "The regional services council is a way to overcome the frustrations in black townships because once the funds are granted we will be able to provide the services which are so badly needed."

● Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: "We are establishing these regional services councils to work for all communities.

"The success of these institutions will be tested only insofar as they succeed in enhancing the quality of life in the communities they serve."

● Memo by Parktown residents associations to parliamentary standing committee for constitutional affairs: "This could become a catch-22 situation where, to be able to direct more public resources to their area, poor local authorities have to have more public resources in the first place."

ON FINANCING

● Professor Nic Olivier: "Our major objection is the proposed new tax system; it is just another way of raising revenue without the Minister of Finance being accountable to the House."

● Mr Gerhard Croeser, public finances director for the Department of Finance: "It is not necessarily the worst possible sin if consumers end up paying more; at least they will benefit directly in the form of better services."

SOUTH AFRICA

REPEAL OF RACIAL ZONING LAW SUGGESTED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] The systematic dismantling and ultimate scrapping of the racial zoning law as one of the guidelines for a national strategy of urbanization was envisaged by Prof S.P. Cilliers, director of the Research Unit for Developmental Sociology at the University of Stellenbosch.

He testified before the committee of the presidential council that is setting up the investigation into the strategies whereby the process of urbanization may be planned in such a way that the present social, economic and physical problems caused by rapid urbanization can best be confronted.

Prof Cilliers said that it will be easy to do away with the racial zoning law, because central business districts have already been opened up, and industrial districts will follow shortly. In a subsequent phase, districts zoned for multiple use must be opened up for the right of occupation.

All the commissions of inquiry that have investigated that aspect of the question have found that a strategy based on controlling the movement and settlement of people is usually counterproductive. It is desirable, however, that in place of it, a national strategy for urban growth be created as one component of a national development plan.

Squatting

A development plan must consist of a strategy that furthers the realization of the proposed objectives and does not contain coercive or restrictive principles or measures.

Guidelines for such a strategy of urbanization will include among other provisions the following:

1. The promotion of a deconcentration of business and industry within existing urban and especially metropolitan complexes;
2. A review of the system of controlling and licensing business and industrial activities;
3. A comprehensive housing strategy that among other things makes provision for the control of squatting;

4. The systematic dismantling and ultimate scrapping of the racial zoning law;
and:
5. The granting of full citizenship rights to Blacks based on domicile.

The principle of domicile must also serve as a basis for the inclusion of Blacks at local and intermediary government levels.

8117

CSO: 3401/220

18 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHTISTS CRITICIZE PRESENCE OF NON-WHITES ON TV

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Escapist Thinking"]

[Text] The mentality of the far-Rightists was clearly demonstrated at the congress of the Afrikaner People's Sentinel from objections raised to the appearance of non-Whites on television programs. Among the examples mentioned were the Black hero in a television series, non-White station announcers, Teletien "in which Indian and Colored ladies address White children from the [television] screen" and non-White preachers leading religious programs.

This is all allegedly part of a conspiracy between American liberals and SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] to indoctrinate Afrikaner youth. Speakers were afraid that this would make integration and the downfall of the Afrikaner people acceptable and even attractive to children. Even the Year of Youth came under suspicion because it supposedly aims to make youth conform to the standards of international liberalism.

This is how people think when their thinking becomes muddled by racial prejudice. They flee even further away from South African reality and dream of an Afrikaner state. Coloreds are wished away into a Colored homeland, and the Indians into a heartland this side of Stanger or wherever. Disinvestment and arms and sports boycotts are out of the question in this White state. Answers are sought in isolation where the rest of the world cannot get at them and the realities of Africa and South Africa are not in force.

The real reason that these people object so strongly to the presence of non-Whites on television is in fact that it reminds them of the reality from which they want to flee, from a South Africa in which people of different population groups and races live together and will have to share with one another in the centuries that lie ahead.

12271

CSO: 3401/222

SOUTH AFRICA

CABINET RESHUFFLE INCLUDES 2 NON-WHITE DEPUTY MINISTERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jun 85 p 6

[Editorial: "The New Team"]

[Text] The changes in the cabinet announced by the state president succeed in meeting the demand for new talent with particular experience at the pinnacle of national government.

One of the most interesting aspects of the new appointments is that of the first non-White deputy ministers. Mr L. T. Landers and Mr S. V. Naicker are in charge of the general affairs portfolios of population development and environmental affairs, respectively, which underscores the fact that the era of bearing joint responsibility is definitively replacing the time when Whites alone made decisions for others in this country.

Mr Landers will act as deputy to Dr Willie van Niekerk, who will head the Ministry of National Health and Population Planning. This is a significant step with respect to the alarmingly high rate of population growth among people who can least afford it. Dr Van Niekerk will be able to fall back on the valuable experience that he gained in the demanding post of administrator general of South-West Africa.

The other new cabinet members are Mr Eli Louw, who will be directly connected to the Office of the State President, and Mr Stoffel Botha, who gets the Ministry of Home Affairs. As a promising Cape Province politician, Mr Louw has been under consideration for advancement for some time, while the Natal NP [National Party] leader is also being assigned heavier responsibilities.

Another provincial leader who is affected is Minister F. W. de Klerk. The appointment of the Transvaal NP leader as chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly results in heightened esteem for this body, while he will retain the general affairs portfolio of national education in the cabinet. The two newcomers on the Ministers' Council, Dr De Villiers Morrison and Mr Piet Clase, bring to the council proven experience in their respective areas, health and education and culture.

Black local government will henceforth fall under the jurisdiction of Minister Chris Heunis, whereby a further push can be given to the constitutional changes being tackled and implemented under the leadership of the minister of constitutional development.

On the whole, the ministerial renewals and shifts serve to strengthen the impression that the government is purposefully and methodically continuing its initiatives for reform.

12271

CS0: 3401/222

18 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIFICATION OF RIGHTIST GROUPS ADVOCATED BY PROF JORDAAN

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Johannesburg: A motion made at the Afrikanervolkswag (AV) congress on Republic Day, to have far-rightist groups join forces against American liberalism in Pretoria, placed the sensitive question of merging the KP [Conservative Party] and the HNP [Herstigste Nasionale Party] once again in the spotlight.

Prof Gert Jordaan, who made the motion, would like to see the KP, the HNP, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Dames-Kenkrag [Ladies' Knowledge (Is) Power] and the Orange Workers all join forces in a single party, especially in view of the voter strength to be gained.

Prof Carel Boshoff, the leader of the AV, was clearly not eager for the congress to place its stamp of approval on such a decision, and he pointed out that the executive committee would first have to deliberate such a proposal.

In his address, he mentioned the possibility of a white nation in which Afrikaners "and other Whites" would be entitled to their own geographical district and government.

Expertise

KP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, in his contribution, "Afrikaner culture and the onslaught of liberalism," spoke repeatedly about a "white fatherland." He would not confine it to Afrikaners alone, but feels that "the great challenge for the Afrikaner is whether he is big enough to plan for his own fatherland."

HNP leader Jaap Marais feels, however, that the notion of a return to the Verwoerdian concept of apartheid is even more logical.

Prof Hercules Booysen of UNISA [University of South Africa], the president of the Orange Workers, campaigns actively for an "Afrikaner nation," as he calls it. In such a country the Afrikaner would have nothing to fear from American disinvestment and could use his money, his expertise and his technical know-how to his own advantage. "Investment and disinvestment are advantages and disadvantages for the Blacks, not for us," he said.

The AWB of Mr Eugene Terre 'Blanche was conspicuously absent, but his ideal of restoring the Boer republics was a very lively part of the discussion.

From all appearances, the AV congress has proven one thing: In far-rightist circles there has been a clearcut turn in the debate over a policy for the far-rightist parties, with stronger support for the concept of a sovereign Afrikaner nation.

8117

CSO: 3401/220

SOUTH AFRICA

VICTIMS OF INCREASING VIGILANTE ACTIVITIES RECOUNT EXPERIENCES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

THE young man lies face down on the doctor's couch shivering... his back swollen with purple weals and raw lacerations, the folds of his knees a festering mess.

He is a resident of Welkom's Thabong township and a product of a vigilante squad which allegedly does its worst work in room 29 of the Philip Smit Centre — the headquarters of the local town council.

Here, after dark and in the room grimly nicknamed "Section 29" (after the Internal Security Act clause on detention for interrogation) victims of the vigilantes are allegedly stripped naked and flogged with sjamboks.

One of many scarred and bruised youths interviewed this week said the blows of 14 men rained down upon him simultaneously. And other victims claimed between three and 10 men had participated in their flogging.

Wage clerk and freelance journalist Hubert Zono (24) laughed as he showed the weals and lacerations criss-crossing his buttocks. "I'm lucky — there are others that are much worse."

Like the man lying on the surgery couch metres away from Mr Zono. Apart from the surface injuries he appears to have developed epilepsy since his beating on May 26. "I be-

come dizzy and fall down. I have fits and pass water and my body goes rigid." I never had fits before, he explained.

And like Pnule Daniel Mabenyane, who died in the Welkom Provincial Hospital on May 31, five days after a beating in the Philip Smit Centre allegedly left him unable to walk and reportedly caused the police to have him transferred from the police station — where the vigilantes had left him — to a hospital ward.

Ask anyone in the streets of Thabong about the vigilantes — variously known as the "Phakathis" or "The A-Team" — and they'll know who you're talking about.

But police, development board and council spokesmen are either unwilling or unable to discuss the reign of terror that has gripped Thabong since March, claiming at least three lives and inflicting pain and humiliation on hundreds of others.

The extent of the violence is suggested by the regional chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Johannes Phate, who says he has documented over 200 cases involving union members or their families.

Asked more than a week ago to comment on initial reports of vigilante activity, the Police Directorate of Public Relations

said it was aware of two deaths — those of Teboho Bokapane and Sello Mofokeng, both 15 — which were being investigated. The police added: "No charges have been laid by any other persons against alleged vigilante groups."

However, the police directorate has now instituted further investigations after being faced this week with additional claims that:

- Many of the victims were taken to the Thabong police station by the vigilantes and were ferried to hospital from the police station.

- Daniel Mabenyane was under police guard in hospital for the four days before his death and had spent the night after his attack in the Thabong police station, where the vigilantes had taken him after his flogging. His sister, Susan, recalled: "My father went to the police station the day after the vigilantes took Daniel to ask about his whereabouts."

"He saw him behind the counter of the charge office sitting on a cement floor and shivering."

- Formal complaints had already been made to the police by some victims. Many had since received letters from the police advising them that the public prosecutor had declined

to prosecute in their cases.

One such instance is the Thula family, where five people were allegedly assaulted without provocation while sitting outside their home shortly after 8 pm on March 17. The victims are able to identify two of the group of about 10 who attacked them. One of the men implicated is a community councillor.

The outcome of the police inquiry through its Northern Free State Divisional Commissioner and a public statement are expected within days.

The chief director of the Southern Free State Development Board, Mr H P Scheepers, said from Bloemfontein he was unable to comment. "Thabong is under the control of the town council and I know too little to say anything." He described the council as a separate judicial body with which the board could not interfere.

Asked specifically about the vigilantes' alleged use of the Philip Smit Centre, which belongs to the board, Mr Scheepers said: "The building may technically be registered in the name of the board, but it is under the control of the council."

The same distinction between formal ownership and effective control pertained to vehicles, he said. Victims have

claimed that the "A-team" uses Combis and vans with Bloemfontein plates from which to launch their street attacks or in which to transport victims to the Smit Centre.

Vehicles corresponding to this description were seen by The Star at the Evangelical church which the gang is said to use as its home. The number plates — OB 117721 and OB 93749 — belong to vehicles which human rights groups have established are owned by the Southern Free State Development Board. About 10 men and women were milling around the Combi when The Star passed the scene — some were armed with knobkerries.

"The vehicles may still be registered in our name but the use of them has been transferred to the council. We can't control the use of these vehicles," he said.

Town clerk Mr James Ngake refused to comment on the use of vehicles and the Philip Smit Centre and the alleged involvement of councillors. "I have no statement to make and would object if any statement of mine appears in the Press. I am not a politician — I am an administrator."

He also refused to comment on the accuracy of minutes of a meeting between businessmen

and the council in which mayor Dr E B Tlali is quoted as saying: "Under the guidance of council members patrols were organised and inspired by the old axiom, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child'."

"All meetings of potential stone throwers and arsonists were broken up with no more violence than the energetic use of sjamboks and the result has been most satisfying. Thabong has been scourged of rowdiness and we intend to keep it that way."

In earlier contact with The Sunday Star, Mr Ngake denied any link between the council and the sjambok-wielding gangs. Thugs had taken advantage of the disorder in the township, he said.

But, the victims point out, the targets of the vigilantes are much wider than potential stonethrowers. Three-year-old Godfrey Thula had his leg broken by a blow intended for his adoptive mother, Mrs Grace Thula (56). He was strapped to her back at the time. The assault occurred inside their house.

Daniel Mabenyane paid with his life for having attended a vigil at which a clash developed between students and vigilantes and for having worked for a trader who "laughed at the councillors".

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN WHITES CONFIDENT OF POLICE SAYS POLL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 85 p 18

[Text]

THE majority of urban White South Africans are confident that the police in the country was doing a good job and that the unrest in the Uitenhage township of Langa had been handled in a satisfactory way.

According to the findings of a Gallup poll — conducted last month among a sample of 1 000 urban Whites, prior to the release of the Kennemeyer Report concerning the police action in Langa — 51 percent believed that the police handled the Langa situation in a satisfactory manner.

Forty-seven percent of the people questioned, believed that the enquiry held after the Langa shootings, raised doubts

about the police handling of the situation, but regarding police methods towards unrest in general, three out of four people were confident that the South African Police was doing a good job.

The poll showed that opinions about Langa differed significantly according to the people's language, monthly household income and residential area.

Fifty-eight percent of English-speaking Whites believed police methods were not entirely satisfactory, compared with 34 percent for Afrikaners.

Concern about police methods was the greatest among these in the over R3 500 income bracket (63 percent), and decreased steadily to 39 percent for those earning less than R1 250.

Dissatisfaction was greatest in Johannesburg, Cape metropolitan centres and Durban, Reef/Vaal, Pretoria and Bloemfontein were much less critical.

Regarding unrest in general, the poll showed, 74 percent believed the SAP was doing a good job. Support was stronger amongst Afrikaners — 85 percent as opposed to 64 percent and lower income Whites — 79 percent compared to 58 percent for top earners.

Respondents were also asked whether they believed the unrest was likely to improve conditions in the townships, or make them worse. Some 71 percent said conditions were likely to deteriorate, while 11 percent believed the strife would have a beneficial effect.

CSO: 3400/484

SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL FEELING OF OPTIMISM IN CISKEI

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 18 May 85 p 4

[Article by Keith Ross]

{Text}

EAST LONDON — Ciskei must be the only national state in Southern Africa with a net inflow of citizens, the country's Director General of Information, Mr Wessel van Wyk, said this week.

Mr Van Wyk said the growing prosperity of Ciskei had caused many contract workers to return home.

He said the school-going population of Ciskei was also growing because of the continued unrest in much of the Eastern Cape.

"We get regular calls from parents in places such as Port Elizabeth asking us to accept their children because of school boycotts and unrest there," he said.

"We can't refuse because, after all, they are Ciskeians.

"This influx is causing a problem in the short term, but it just means we have to accelerate our school-building programme, which is one of Ciskei's top priorities."

Mr Van Wyk said there had been no school boycotts or unrest in Ciskei this year and attributed this to a general feeling of optimism about the future.

"This feeling is reflected in the schools, where the pupils are aware that the new Education Bill is aimed at raising standards to the same level as in South Africa.

"The pupils are aware that Ciskei is building schools as fast as the country can afford, and this makes them willing to be patient and give things a try."

Mr Van Wyk said the stability of Ciskei was being bolstered by the number of contract workers returning to the country.

"The contract workers come home for a holiday from places such as the mines and find new factories have been built so they decide to stay," he said.

"This makes for stability because family structures are being restored.

"It is therefore one of the stated aims of Ciskei to make jobs available within the country for all its citizens."

He said Ciskei was a small country with few natural resources other than its manpower.

"We are therefore mobilising our manpower in a spirit of free enterprise, and this has given rise to new hope and optimism."

CSO: 3400/457

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH FORMER FISHERMEN RETURNING TO SEA

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 11 May 85 p 4

[Article by Debbie Booysen]

[Text]

FORMER fishermen are returning to the boats because of retrenchments in other industries.

"Many faces we haven't seen for years are now coming back to the boats," the chairman of the Port Elizabeth and District Boat Owners' Association, Mr Bill Rankin, said this week.

Many fishermen left the industry when South End was proclaimed a white area. Coloured families living in the area were relocated and among them were fishermen who found the distance to the harbour too great to continue fishing for a living.

While local skippers have welcomed the return of fishermen, there are also other plans in the pipeline to boost the local fishing industry. These include a promise of funds from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries for the restoration of the Dom Pedro jetty, which is in a bad state of repair; an ice-plant to help meet the shortage of ice locally and elsewhere; and the proposed small boat harbour.

The industry has, however, encountered problems due to legislation, trade agreements and regu-

lations imposed on it in recent years.

These were the trade agreements with countries like Russia, Japan and Israel, the quota system and harbour security measures.

"Russian factory boats have not been fishing within our waters for a number of years, but Japanese trawlers still fish along our coast, although they stay mainly outside the 12-mile (19 kilometre) limit," Mr Rankin said.

"The trade agreement allows these boats (which process anything between 30 to 100 tons of fish daily) 10 000 tons of hake per year as well as other types of fish not subject to quota.

"Over the last few years we have only had 12 in-shore trawlers and, if one of these managed a catch of three tons a day, it had done very well."

The quota system has also reduced the livelihood of local fishermen considerably over the past five years.

"The industry used to be very much sole-orientated, but this has virtually collapsed because sole fishing is not very economical.

"The target species has now become hake, but here

again, once one's quota is full, work's over and the crew is either laid off or taken line-fishing so as not to lose the men."

Mr Rankin pointed out that one of the local trawlers, for instance, had only two weeks left to fish this year before its annual quota was full.

He said after the moving of fishermen and their families from South End to areas far from the harbour, many had looked for more accessible employment elsewhere.

"Consequently about 80% of our four lineboats' crews are now recruited from Jeffrey's Bay.

"But we do hope the ice-plant will eventually provide a strong drawing-card for boats from other places to make PE their home-base."

Due to harbour trading regulations fish may no longer be sold on the jetty which means that local housewives pay up to 30% more for readily prepared fish.

"An open-air fish-market would be the answer to this, but unfortunately the local health authorities have not been receptive to the idea.

"With the help of special-
ly the Fisheries Develop-

ment Corporation, we are working towards improved facilities and infrastructure.

"Tremendous resources like pilchards, anchovies and crayfish are still lying untapped.

"Locally we have only four crayfish boats, while there are about 20 freezer-boats from Cape Town operating in the area."

According to Mr Rankin, maasbanker, which sells at between R1 and R1,30 a kilogram, has virtually become part of the staple diet of blacks and coloureds.

"But because we don't catch enough, we have to import from other centres."

A bigger fleet could therefore provide employment for almost double the number of people at present in the processing, maintenance, selling and backup services of the industry.

One of the fishermen who have "come home", is Mr James Stevens, of Arcadia, who worked for a hotel after he stopped fishing about two years ago.

He lost his job "and now I've come back to fish to keep me and my family alive".

SOUTH AFRICA

QOBOZA FEARS MAJOR POWER CONFRONTATION IN REGION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 19 May 85 p 5

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza in the "Percy's Itch" column: "What Now, Comrade?"]

[Text]

Poor Samora. The Nkomati Accord, it seems, was designed to solve his country's internal problems. But far from that, it has just become a literal kiss of death.

Reliable sources tell me that if Machel's government lasts another 10 days, then it will represent the only miracle Mozambique has experienced since the Portuguese were sent scuttling across the border into South Africa.

Reports indicate that the road to Maputo is wide open for a final and deadly assault by the Renamo movement which has been waging a relentless war against Machel.

Renamo has enjoyed dubious support from sources in South Africa to overthrow the government. The SA Government has also admitted supporting Renamo in the past.

However, SA says this ended when the Nkomati Accord was signed. Obviously Machel does not believe support for Renamo has stopped. He said so recently.

What mystifies me is not whether SA did support Renamo, or still does, but why Machel was naive enough to think Nkomati would suddenly make him popular with Pretoria when SA's vehement denunci-

ation of "Marxist states" in this region remains firm. At the same time Machel has on numerous occasions expressed his commitment to socialism.

If that is so, then SA may be equally committed to continue stage-managing the myth that it stands as the last frontier defending Africa against "communist onslaughts".

That keeps Ronald Reagan happy since he seems to share the paranoid diseases which have blinded the SA Government as to what constitutes the long-term security of this nation.

It was significant that Africa's respected statesman Julius Nyerere, in a report which appeared in our first edition, warned: "If SA succeeds in overthrowing the Frelimo government, Machel will go back to Tanzania and the real liberation struggle will begin involving Frelimo and the African National Congress to liberate South Africa."

This is a frightening prospect. More so if one considers that the patience of Southern African countries is running low. There is, without any exception, anger at what they perceive to be a deliberate, calculated SA campaign to destabilise their nations and therefore increase the prospects of these countries becoming permanently dependent on Pretoria for their economic survival.

Whether these suspicions are correct or not, it is a perception they share and believe in. In fact so convinced are they of it, that even the US State Department has expressed "friendly concerns" over attempts to destabilise Southern Africa.

It's these vague statements, however, which assure SA that the US "understands" its dilemma over the "communist onslaught". With suspicion and anger reaching the proportions I have noticed in some of these countries, the danger is that they will eventually throw caution to the wind and brazenly get involved in an open conflict with SA.

AND here lies the real danger. An upheaval like that, involving several countries in the region, can only become a lucrative temptation for the major powers to intervene — which could plunge us into a holocaust with

untold consequences for all.

It would be the height of stupidity for SA to believe that if this were to become reality, they could depend on Western support against intervention by the Russians.

The mood in America today, and particularly in Congress — which is becoming more partisan by the day — would frustrate any attempt by Reagan to come to SA's aid. The French would certainly come out on any side confronting SA and the politically embattled Iron Lady in London would not dare lift a finger.

And that leaves SA standing alone against humanity. And don't blame it on agitators, communists or what-have-you. Blame it all on apartheid. It gives credence to the age-old warning that the policy is not only an affront to human decency, but also a threat to international peace.

People who refused to heed that warning are beginning to see the signs on the horizon.

CS0: 3400/457

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK STUDENT UNIVERSITY FREEDOM THREATENED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 19 May 85 p 5

[Text]

WIDE-RANGING powers are in the pipeline for black universities which allow campuses to sack students without giving them a chance to appeal against expulsions.

A draft bill has been published which will affect the councils of the universities of Zululand, The North, Vista and Medunsa.

According to the proposed law, students will not be able to appeal against expulsion, and the councils are given virtually unrestricted power to cancel students' registration.

They are specifically permitted to expel students believed to be "troublemakers".

The four councils are also given other important powers, which they can exercise without the Co-operation, Development and Education Minister's approval.

These powers include the right to appoint staff and other committees as well as deciding on conditions of employment for staff.

The new bill follows several successful cases contesting expulsion brought by Durban's Legal Resources Centre and comes at time when there is a major supreme court appeal pending by a number of students who want to contest their expulsion from Zululand university.

Legal opinion is that their appeal will not be affected by the new law, because it was not in operation when they were expelled.

CSO: 3400/457

SOUTH AFRICA

MATHOPESTAD FACES THREAT OF REMOVAL, VILLAGERS INSECURE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

IT is more than a year now since Mogopa was surrounded by police were moved at gunpoint. The anger and despair of the people is still present. Yet the threat of removals as part of the "ground plan" of apartheid persists and the community of Mathopestad waits for the sword of Damocles to fall upon their heads.

Recent events have caused people in Mathopestad to stir uneasily, for once more, the pressure seems to be mounting on this community that has faced the threat of removal and the Government strategies surrounding this, for many years.

Despite the assurance by the Government that there will be no more forced removals in South Africa, the people of Mathopestad, a village situated in the Magaliesberg, are not convinced.

A prosperous and settled community, the village has become a test case for the pledge

by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that removals will be undertaken with the agreement of the people concerned.

The 3 000 inhabitants of the village are scheduled to be moved to Onderstepoort, near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

The people of Mathopestad first had hint of their removal when numbers were painted on the doors of their houses in 1967 and 1968.

Subsequently, the Mathopestad people had various meetings with officials. In 1980, the people heard that they were to go to Onderstepoort.

In early 1981, officials sent a bus to show the people of Mathopestad their proposed destination. Only SIX people went to survey that area.

At a meeting of March that year, the following reasons were put forward by Co-Operation and Development officials as to

why the community should move to Onderstepoort:

- The new village was very fertile and it was near Sun City where tribesmen could go and "enjoy" their money.

- The place had been inspected by Agricultural Officials and it was suitable for planting of vegetables.

The people of Mathopestad hotly contested these points. They pointed out that far from being fertile, it was doubtful whether the soil could support mealies, let alone the variety of crops they have been harvesting for decades in Mathopestad. They viewed the fact that Onderstepoort was near Sun City — a gambling place in Bophuthatswana — with contempt.

With nothing substantial to offer, despite official sales-talk, the Mathopestad people concluded that voluntary moving to the new village would be tantamount to signing their own death warrant.

In 1983 the then Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, invited residents of Mathopestad to set up a planning committee to negotiate

the terms of removal of the people.

But in Parliament recently, Dr Viljoen admitted that his department has yet to meet with the Mathopestad Committee.

Recently the Black Sash sent telegrams to Dr Viljoen, the State President, Mr P W Botha and Cabinet Ministers, protesting against the forced removal of the Mathopestad community.

The people also appealed to the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz, for help.

"We think a big man like you can try to explain to our Government and stop them from taking away our land and forcing us to move," Mathopestad sub-chief, Mr John Mathope, wrote in the letter.

More than 500 residents signed a petition against the move to have them resettled and challenged Dr Viljoen to personally consult the community.

Several organisations also launched protests against the pending removal. However, Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) field workers were less certain about the security of Mathopestad.

Even Senator Edward Kennedy's visit

to the village early this year, could not allay the fears of the community.

TRAC has accused the Government of using strategies of persuasion to move the people. In June 1981 at a meeting of the people of Mathope, the Commissioner arrived with a long list of non-Tswana residents in Mathopestad, and wanted to move them out. Mr Rankoko, one of the councillors, said the commissioner should come back and talk to them about that "when the Government separates the Boers from the English."

Mr Mathope was visited by the Security Police after he had held a meeting with PFP MP, Mrs Helen Suzman.

There have been several claims of intimidation and recently the Mathopestad lawyer received a letter from the Department of Co-Operation and Development that the Mathopes would have to move.

No dates have been given, or destination confirmed.

This is seen as another move by the Government to weaken the resolve of the people that they will not be moved unless it is by force.

SOUTH AFRICA

AZASO ASKS POLICE TO STAY AWAY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

THE Azanian Student Organisation has appealed to the police and the army to "keep away from all our commem-

orations, seminars, demonstrations and other gatherings."

Meanwhile the divisional commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier J J Coetzee, has warned that soldiers on horseback could be used in Soweto if there is unrest in the township on June 16.

In a statement released by Azaso's national secretary, Mr Confidence Moloko, yesterday, Azaso says June 16 this year will be remembered at a time "when there is a deepening conflict between the racist regime and our people."

"Our townships and residential areas have been turned into operational areas and battlegrounds."

Azaso also called upon all students and the youth in general to observe the period starting from yesterday to next Sunday "as a time

for us to rededicate ourselves to the struggle."

"We also call upon our people to display maximum unity and to accord to such gatherings the dignity and discipline they deserve," the statement said.

Since early last week, soldiers and their horses have been on exercises, moving outside Soweto, Lenasia and Eldorado Park.

Brigadier G Murphy, the army commander in the Witwatersrand, said the cavalry was on a "routine training exercise" around Soweto. He said the exercise would last for as long as there was unrest in the townships throughout the country.

Brig Coetzee said the cavalry had not been brought in because of June 16 but the "use of horses might be considered, depending on circumstances and the availability of men and horses if there was unrest."

18 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL SERVICES TO APPLY POLICY OF APARTHEID SAYS PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The main reason for the introduction of regional services councils was to enable the Government to apply its apartheid policy at local government level, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said.

Opposing the second reading of the Regional Services Council's Bill, he said the Government's "obsession with racial divisions" would result in a mass of small, non-viable, poorly-serviced and inadequately staffed local authorities.

Mr Eglin moved as an amendment that, while recognising the need for adequate services and financial arrangements at local government level, the House decline to pass the second reading of the Bill because it:

Decline

● Failed to provide a sound basis to meet the needs of local authorities

and was designed to implement apartheid policies;

● Undermined administration at local level and gave authoritarian powers to the central government; and

● Introduced two new forms of taxation while the Margo Commission was still investigating the country's tax structure.

Mr Eglin said the PFP would have had "very little difficulty" in supporting the Bill if its purpose had been merely to ensure that adequate services and finances were provided at local government level.

Measure

However, the measure had to be seen against the "rotten foundation" of the Government's plans for the future of local government.

There would be no need for regional services councils to coordinate the provision of services if local authorities were not

forced by the Government to operate on racially-segregated lines, Mr Eglin said.

"The Government is putting its political prejudices at local authority level ahead of the interests of the country."

The PFP also opposed the establishment of regional services councils because they would be elected by the local authorities and not by the people for whom they would have to provide services.

Mr Eglin said the Bill put "extraordinary and autocratic powers" in the hands of the central government.

Coercion

This would "create an element of coercion over local government", lead to uncertainty and weaken accountability.

"People must feel they control local government and not that it is controlled by the central govern-

ment," Mr Eglin said.

As a result of the scrapping of provincial councils, management committees would no longer be politically accountable and abnormal power would be vested in the provincial administrators, who would have to act in concurrence only with the cabinet.

Administrators would be able to take away from or give new powers to local authorities without their approval.

In addition, a two-thirds majority vote of the regional services councils could be overruled by the Minister of Finance or an administrator on appeal by any local authority.

"What kind of democracy is this when outsiders can reverse a decision without carrying the consequences?"

The measure would also prevent elections being held in September for Indian and Coloured management committees.

CSO: 3400/484

SOUTH AFRICA

RULING INDIAN PARTY SUPPORTS REGIONAL COUNCILS BILLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The ruling NPP supported the Regional Services Councils Bill — the Government's proposal for second-tier administration.

Both parties in the House rejected a Bill on Tuesday which provides for greater decision-making powers for Indian and Coloured management bodies at local authority level.

Their rejection was based on the belief that the legislation would entrench apartheid and provide for autonomous ethnic local authorities.

Declaring his support for the Regional Services Councils Bill, the Minister of Local Government, Mr Baldeo Dookie, said the councils would be purely for the provision of services in the regions.

There was no provision for ethnicity, he said.

"The Bill will initiate the provision of services in undeveloped areas so we can start on another reform initiative in South Africa."

Mr Yunus Moolla (Sol, Tongaat) said the two Bills were related and he rejected them both.

"This Bill is based on the policy of racially segregated local authorities. This concept has been rejected by the communities."

Relationship

It was important that the relationship between people of different colours should be developed at local level "if we are to secure a peaceful and stable future."

The conflict in South Africa was caused by the forced separation and destruction of established, stable communities on the grounds of colour.

Mr Moolla said no new measures should be imposed on communities "without the acceptance of the true aspirations of the majority of the people."

While the Bill had positive aspects concerning the rationalisation of the provision of services, these measures were overshadowed by negative factors.

These were the creation of separate local authorities based on racial lines, the imposition of levies to support these bodies and the fact that the chairman would be an appointee of the State who would be influenced by the Government.

"The Government has no tangible reason for not providing for local authorities that request a multi-racial character. It contradicts the essence of reform," Mr Moolla said.

He rejected financial contribution as the primary basis of representation on the councils and said the population ratio should also be taken into account.

CSO: 3400/484

18 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE WILL PROTECT STAFF IN TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

POLICE have introduced tight security control measures to safeguard the lives and properties of their staff living in black townships.

This could mean policemen's homes will be kept under surveillance from time to time to see to it that they are not attacked.

Reports have it that every policeman will be given a two-way radio to take with him to his home as to contact others or the nearest police station in case of emergency.

There will also be a special mobile unit that will from time to time visit policemen's homes to find out if they had been threatened or if some people had threatened to burn their homes.

This comes in the wake of the deaths of four policemen who were killed by mobs in riot situations since the beginning of the year.

But the Police Directorate in Pretoria said the decision of possibly guarding policemen's houses was a matter which could not be discussed.

CSO: 3400/453

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT OVERSPENDING REVEALED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Tebello Radebe]

[Text]

THE FULL evidence of how the Transkei government overspent by R16-million reads like a catalogue of administrative bungling and gross mismanagement by some officials.

But a special Select Committee which investigated the overspending this week called for the recovery of only R9.

On the whole the committee seems to have accepted the explanations by officials of the 17 departments on how the R16-million unauthorised expenses were incurred.

This means the bill will have to be paid by South African taxpayers — since Transkei depends entirely on South Africa for its income.

The R9 has to be paid back by Commerce, Industry and Tourism secretary-general BB Pukwana — whose department was about the only one to admit to overspending.

The R9 was overspent in the department's entertainment budget — because of a "junior officer's inexperience", said Mr Pukwana.

But although the office of Prime Minister George Matanzima overspent its R6 000 entertainment allowance by R276 — and had unsuccessfully asked for more — it only got a mild admonishment from the committee.

The Prime Minister's secretary, WZ Lesu, was told to "try in future to keep expenses" for the Prime Minister and President Kaizer Matanzima's "minor parties hosted by their ladies and their visitors", and to keep catering for Cabinet meetings as low as possible to "create a healthy example for other departments".

But the Select Committee — chairman HH Zibi, Rev BN Dlamini, Chief D Mlindazwe and CS Mda — recommended that an inquiry be made into R11 314 paid to film producer Dries Alberts by Mr Pukwana's department.

Mr Alberts had to be paid R121 500 for a film about the Transkei, but received R11 314 without submitting any invoice.

The Select Committee made the following shocking resolutions:

● That the salary of R67 334,60 paid to a former Transkei Defence Force commander on suspension for three years be regarded as "fruitless expenditure".

● That R6-million "unlawfully advanced" to the Transkei Development Corporation be paid back from the

surplus of R6-million shown in the TDC's books.

- That the "inefficient use" of the TDC helicopter with its "inherent high running costs" be looked into.

- That disciplinary action be taken against top Local Government and Land Tenure Department officials who have "ignored" the findings of "significant malpractices and irregularities" in the department.

- That Transkei's Durban Consulate be made to respond to audit queries which it has "ignored".

- That an Interior Department Accountant's employment of a consultant to "do a job he should have done himself" be regarded as a "gross dereliction of duties".

The highest unauthorised expenses were incurred by the Education Department — over R13,5-million.

Education secretary-general M B Potelwa gave these reasons:

- An ongoing trend to replace lesser qualified teachers with "expatriate" personnel — a trend which could not be "anticipated", he said.

- The increasing number of teachers who have to be appointed.

- Underestimation in the costs of furniture and school books bought by the department — furniture alone amounted to over R3-million.

- Many teachers had to get huge increases — in some cases 300 percent — after upgrading their qualifications.

Works and Energy chairman V K Dube told the committee he overspent R18 000 building car park shelters for Supreme and Magistrate's Court offi-

cials — because the Treasury took three months to approve the expense and he had the job done in the meantime.

Foreign Affairs secretary-general H B Tsengwa said his department spent R51 540 more than the R2 147 000 allowed because:

- Unexpected expenses were incurred for officials who had to be recalled from overseas missions such as Washington and Vienna.

- "Due to unforeseen circumstances these officials — when in Umtata — have to be accommodated in hotels for periods up to three months."

- Hotel accommodation had to be paid for Ministers and high ranking officials on visits to Pretoria and other places.

- A high increase in the number of claims for petrol and private transport by an increasing number of field workers.

Brigadier D G Mkhaliashana of the police said:

- An excess of R416 703 was due to salaries paid to new expatriate officers "imposed by higher authorities who were now paid as officers in the departments".

- R876 562 was due to more subsistence claims paid to men "combatting crime".

The brigadier said the "expatriates" were from Zimbabwe and "it was found some were never in the police force there" and came to Transkei with ranks already given to them by the higher authorities. He paid them because he did not want to embarrass the authorities.

Transkei Disaster Corporation?

ALTHOUGH the Transkei Development Corporation showed a massive loss of R939 009, the special Select Committee investigating Transkei's overspending accepted a series of explanations by former TDC managing director GP Tarr.

But it has called for R6-million "unlawfully advanced" to the TDC to be recovered from the R6-million on the corporation's books.

One of the most bizarre "explanations" for the loss incurred concerns a cement-mixing plant worth R34 000, reported by the Auditor General to be "missing" from the TDC's books.

Mr Tarr told the committee it was not missing, but had been sold for only R" 000 to King

William's Town company Triple Jay — as it had been left at a completed project for almost two years and had deteriorated to "a poor condition".

The gist of Mr Tarr's evidence was that the TDC had to carry a number of loss-making companies simply to keep the Transkeians employed in their jobs.

Bad debts and doubtful debts included in the TDC's creditors' lists added to the huge loss.

The losses of R939 009 were made up from TDC Project Control, Illenge Aircraft, Bag Factory, Corp-Air, Umtata Motors, Tyre Centre, Gcuwa Cinema, Isandla Pottery, Marle's Market, Hilmon Weavers, six coastal hotels and a number of loans to individual companies.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSKEI GOVERNMENT OVERSPENDING BY CALLOUS OFFICIALS CONDEMNED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Jun 85 p 4

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza: Percy's Itch column]

[Text]

THE Government created its banana republics such as the Transkei. And now it should take stern action to control their untenable and gluttonous overspending.

Their high-living appetites are hitting our pockets, and there is no way this country's people can perpetually go on subsidising this irresponsible overspending.

For all his extravagance and erratic ways, old Lennox Sebe has shown some strange love for the trappings of power — including a personal jet so big no airport in the Ciskei could accommodate it.

To make sure he keeps the jet, he went on an ambitious scheme to build an airport in the middle of nowhere. Hopefully the outcry following this decision has helped curb his taste for the extremes.

I am now told by friends that the recession which has left so many people unemployed in the country, has not affected the vast workforce in the Ciskei.

Friends tell me that Dimbaza — the mention of which sent tempers shooting up a few years ago — is now a haven of economic activity that would turn a lot of areas in the PWV pink with envy.

I may just have to go down there one of these days to see how Sebe got it right.

Mmabatho in Bophuthatswana is a miracle of our times. Not so long ago, I remember, the present Mmabatho was a small township called Montshiwa — an enclave that supplied the town of Mafeking with its labour needs.

Today Mmabatho has become such a massive row of fancy houses that the white town of Mmabatho has become a slum compared to its growing nearby sister.

But that does not mean the miracle has permeated throughout the bantustan.

Hunger, disease and deprivation still stalk many people in the rural areas. The affluence of the politicians — like in the Transkei — does not reflect the poverty of their subjects.

What upsets me about the Transkei is the glaring wastage of public funds by callous officials who have done nothing to provide job-creating opportunities for their people.

As reported in our second edition on Sunday, the Transkei government overspent by a massive R16-million — according to a

shocking report presented in their parliament this week.

A committee appointed to investigate the matter had the audacity to ask parliament to condone most of the overspending. The only action taken in the matter was to ask an official to refund to the government R9 he spent without authority.

Here are but a few examples of how they spent our money:

- A salary of R67 443 60 was paid to a former Transkei defence force member on suspension. This man was suspended for three years — and all that time he was sitting back and getting his monthly cheque. Now the committee asks that this be regarded as "fruitless expenditure"!
- R6-million was "unlawfully" advanced to the Transkei Development Corporation. No explanation is given of how the money was spent — except to say the TDC has a surplus of funds and must therefore refund the R6-million. What happened to the money? It seems nobody cares.
- The very same TDC apparently purchased a helicopter. The committee complains of its "inefficient" use and asks that its "inherent high running costs" be looked into.
- The only reasonable action from the committee was to ask that action be taken against "top Local

Government and Land Tenure Department officials who have ignored the findings of significant malpractices and irregularities in the department".

- An Interior Department Accountant employed a consultant to do a job he should have done himself. The committee says this must be regarded "as a gross dereliction of duty".

Mark you, I suspect that all of this is just the tip of an iceberg.

The poverty that the majority of Transkeians suffer from should have made the government more sensitive to employing those millions constructively.

This poverty can be seen even on the outskirts of Umtata. The only people who have shown any gain in that country are the Matanzima brothers and their political entourage at the top.

Once again the taxpayer here will see funds sorely needed in Soweto and the Eastern Cape, being used to write off these acts of misuse of funds by homeland governments.

It infuriates me that a man like Patrick Mphephu can, at the stroke of a pen, just splash out State funds to pay for a R127 000 BMW.

More details of the Transkei's budget on Page 5.

CSO: 3400/483

18 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

RECESSION HITTING BLACKS WORST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

MORE than 10 000 workers, mostly blacks, have been laid off in the metal industry this year alone because of the recession.

The latest quarterly survey of the Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) says metal industry employment opportunities have declined by more than 20 percent in the past five years.

It says an estimated 360 000 people were employed in the metal production process at the end of March compared to 454 000 at the end of 1981.

"Employment statistics, based on a comparison between 1984 year-end and first quarter 1985 wage surveys, reflect a loss of some 10 000 jobs during the period, highlighting the strong recessionary conditions which now characterise the Seifsa

group of industries," says the report.

Concern

These latest statistics have caused concern among trade unions operation in the metal industries, especially the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, the South Africa Boilermakers' Society and the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union.

The three unions, which are affiliated to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) have said that they will lose a vast majority of members.

Mawu's Transvaal secretary, Mr Moses Mayekiso, said the retrenchments come in the wake of a deadlock reached between the unions and Seifsa over wages and working conditions. Mawu will meet its members at the weekend to discuss the issue.

CSO: 3400/483

SOUTH AFRICA

DECISION TO SCRAP SECTION 3 OF PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT WELCOMED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The Government's decision to scrap Section 3 of the Physical Planning Act of 1967 has been widely welcomed.

This section is an instrument of influx control and a barrier which prevents the natural growth of job opportunities in metropolitan areas.

But the law was so bad to begin with and its repeal has come so late that many industrialists believe the impact of its abolition at this stage will be virtually zero.

The Riekert Commission recommended its repeal in 1979.

The Venter Committee suggested it should go last November.

This week Parliament was told the section was finally to be abolished.

Mr Jimmy Thomas, general secretary of the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry, reflects the views of many when he says Section 3 has done its damage.

Its removal from the statute books is merely a

formality.

Section 3 required industrialists to seek permits to employ blacks in urban areas or to employ more black staff at urban factories which were expanding.

It was intended to promote decentralisation and limit the influx of blacks into urban areas in relation to urban industrial development.

It pegged the growth of urban industry and was not effective in stopping the flow of black people to the cities.

It effectively robbed Peter to pay Paul in many industrial sectors as companies shifted to the homelands to escape the need for permits.

Pages of testimony to the Riekert Commission in the late 70s showed how unpopular the section was with employers and workers.

Dr P Riekert found pegging the number of black employees of successful urban businesses was indefensible and unrealistic if political and

social implications of the increasing black labour pool were taken into account against the background of increasing unemployment among blacks in metropolitan areas.

For the past seven years even the Government largely ignored Section 3 and most industries were granted special concessions allowing them to ignore it too.

Many employers who didn't get exemption simply broke the law.

The full extent to which Section 3 inhibited employment and curbed business expansion will never be known.

But people such as Mr Thomas can explain how it affected his industry:

"The clothing industry in the Transvaal was hardest hit by Section 3.

"We employed 23 000 workers, Natal 15 000 and the Cape 17 000.

"With the imposition of Section 3 the whole emphasis swung away from the Transvaal.

"The Cape now employs 60 000, Natal 55 000 and Transvaal 17 000.

"We have just gone backwards as a result of it."

Mr Thomas says Section 3 may have forced decentralisation in the early years and moved some job opportunities to regions outside the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

But it put a lot of existing businesses in the area in weaker financial positions and that, he adds, took its toll in the job market.

Today, even though the law is about to change and urban industry will be allowed to employ as many blacks as it wishes, incentives offered by the Government to decentralise are so attractive that many industries are planning to move out anyway.

They leave in their wake soaring urban unemployment among blacks.

SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA'S CAMAY REVIEWS FUTURE OF UNION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Z.B. Molefe and Moira Levy]

[Text]

South Africa can no longer afford to ignore the voice of the trade union movement — both now and in future, says Council of Unions of SA general secretary Piroshaw Camay.

"There is a difference between the workers of today and the workers of 1960. Today's workers have lived through 1976, and they have become leaders of the trade union movement.

"Therefore, the role of today's trade unions has changed a great deal since the Wiehahn Commission legislation.

"At that time, employers thought 'let us give the structures to black workers and then see what happens'. And I think the move at the time was motivated more by thoughts that black workers could not get by on their own.

"Cusa has proved that wrong. We had 39 000 workers in 1979-1980 when Cusa was established. Now we have 50 000.

"We didn't achieve that because of Wiehahn — we went out and talked to industries. There is mining, where for over a century workers were not organised. And we have done an effective job there.

"If you look at the transport and chemical industries, Cusa has made tremendous strides. We are concentrating on the growth and prominence of black trade unions in sophistication and strategy.

"Workers are already involved in community matters, and there'll be even more involvement in future.

"Community affairs — including influx control and transport — cannot be described as matters 'outside the factory floor'. Companies don't exist in isolation, they are not islands.

"A political process must take place through political organisations. Trade unions are going to become an accelerating force for change. And when the federation of unions comes about, it will be a force, too.

"When black people are affected by a problem — for example pensions — that is a work-related problem. If there are disturbances in the townships, as we saw recently, there is no way workers can shut their eyes.

"And management has not spoken about these things in the past. It hasn't come out in support of workers against apartheid."

The issue of workers and apartheid came up during US Senator Edward Kennedy controversial visit to South Africa.

A trade union newsletter, Izwilethu, published what a Cusa delegation told the American politician.

"We don't want apartheid polished up. We are seeking the dissolution of an evil system and the removal of oppressive laws," Cusa president James Mdaweni told Sen Kennedy.

"We are looking for genuine contributions to the development of our community. We don't want apartheid to be made viable and sophisticated."

And it looks as if South Africa cannot afford to ignore the voice of the black union movement.

This country experienced at least 469 strikes in 1984 involving 181 942 workers — the country's worst industrial conflict record in recent years, according to Department of Manpower figures.

Even the Trade Union Council of SA came into the picture when it supported reform calls early this year by some of the country's influential business and employer organisations.

The organisations — Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, among others — called for more opportunities for black workers to get a genuine stake in the economy and meaningful participation in the country's political dispensation.

As Camay says: "Multinational corporations will come under pressure from the unions. We would like to make sure that multinationals in South Africa don't take advantage of workers.

"We have said that we don't want new investment in South Africa or in homeland areas."

This turning point came last November during the massive two-day Transvaal stayaway, says Cape Town-based General Workers' Union general secretary David Lewis.

Political involvement by unions may increase, he says, "as long as union members continue to be subjected to the type of violence and unrest that took place in the Vaal Triangle and Crossroads".

"And as long as the bosses take up positions that place them clearly in the same camp as the State, they will continue to be legitimate targets."

Mr Camay told the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions board in Washington this year that there should be strong, direct and immediate pressure to embarrass the South African Government.

He said there should be a campaign against those governments, organisations and agencies which help South Africa spread its propaganda of peaceful reform.

It will be interesting to see how employers and the Government handle the unions in the next 20 years.

CSO: 3400/482

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA'S POWER STRUGGLE ERUPTS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Sibusiso Mngadi]

[Text]

THE POWER struggle within Inkatha took a violent turn this week when Inkatha "heavies" — including tribal chiefs from Ulundi — were attacked by the Youth Brigade during party elections in KwaMashu.

The meeting — held at KwaMashu C. Section Hall and punctuated by heckles and boo's — was brought to a standstill when a woman held one of the visiting officials, Prince Gideon Zulu, by his shirt-front because his delegation failed to

give satisfactory answers.

Then youths started throwing stones, joining others who had been barred from entering the hall.

People inside the hall went for cover, watching helplessly as window panes were smashed.

The exchange of stones and abusive language lasted 20 minutes, when new constituency chairman W Jwara managed to call the cops — who eventually brought calm.

This week's clash follows another violent scene last month when a meeting called by KwaMashu mayor Esther Africa was disrupted by a spear and kieke-wielding faction, led by KwaZulu MP and Inkatha Central Committee member Francis Dlamini.

Mr Dlamini's controversial interim committee has since been disbanded on orders from Ulundi.

But the infighting continues.

City Press couldn't get comment from Mr Jwara.

CSO: 3400/482

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS NUMERICAL STRENGTH IS BLACK'S REAL POWER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 85 p 10

[Text]

AMATIGULU YOUTH CAMP.

— Black South Africa's real power did not lie in "guns and bombs" but in its numerical strength, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

Addressing an audience at the Amatigulu youth camp, Chief Buthelezi said Blacks in South Africa "dominate numerically everywhere".

"Blacks are all-powerful as workers and consumers and this fact demands the use of politics and not bombs to achieve victory.

"The real power of Black South Africa is only employable in non-violent tactics and strategies, and this is why Inkatha is committed to non-violence," the Chief said.

1 Condemning "Black on Black violence" in townships around the country, Chief Buthelezi said Black anger at apartheid had to be conserved and "employed with all the wisdom we can muster".

He condemned last week's SADF raid on alleged African National Congress targets in Botswana but said he was not blind to the fact that South Africa's Defence Force was capable and "very willing" to make cross-border raids.

"The totality of international opinion will not deter them, and there is no army in the whole of Southern Africa capable of deterring them," he said.

Yet thousands of young men and women "sit in training camps in Africa who can never be employed in the armed struggle because there is no armed struggle".

"Now that this is becoming clear to everybody, there are those who are using what arms they have against their fellow Blacks simply because they cannot face the might of the South African Army and they are looking for what appears to be easy options," the Chief said.

"A wise general does not send his battalions into suicidal action, and this is just what those who champion the armed struggle are doing."

President Samora Machel of Mozambique had — "no coward" and a man regarded as a "Mozambican hero" — had asked the ANC to withdraw all combatants from his country and leave only a token political presence because of the futility of the armed struggle against South Africa. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/485

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMSCOR TO INCREASE EXPORTS, SAVE ARMS INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [FINANCE] in English 9 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by David Cumming]

[Text]

ARMSCOR intends carving a sizeable niche for itself in the arms-export business — and at the same time it will keep the South African arms industry afloat in the face of shrinking local demand.

Armcor chairman Commandant Piet Marais is confident this target will be achieved, particularly in the light of its performance during its first three years in the export market.

"We find ourselves in the same position as the young, golfing *dominee* who scores a hole-in-one — on a Sunday. We are proud of our achievements but by the very nature of our business we can't boast of them," he said this week.

Necessity

There was no sign that the international arms embargo against South Africa would be lifted in the foreseeable future.

This made it a matter of strategic necessity to maintain a local arms industry.

However, since SADF demands were dropping in line with the success of peace initiatives, an assault on export markets was the only way to achieve this aim.

This would also have important implications for the South African economy at large. There were more than 800 contractors in the private sector supplying Armcor, and the industry employed more than 80 000 people. Armcor demand had important spinoffs for industry at large.

"For instance, the seamless soft-drink can would not have been available locally if our demand for the steel it requires did not make it viable for Iscor to produce it.

"The electronics industry, similarly, would not have been anywhere near as advanced as it now is, had it not been for our needs," said Cmdt Marais.

The world weapons market was highly competitive and specialised. South Africa found itself competing with countries such as the US, Canada, Britain, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Israel and Russia.

The only way it had been able to compete was to im-

prove productivity and quality control to levels not normally regarded as being possible in South African industry.

"There is a belief in industry that the standard of local labour is such that it is impossible to achieve certain levels of quality and productivity. We differ. If the correct training is applied these high criteria are indeed attainable."

Handicap

South Africa faced an additional handicap in world markets because it was regarded as being part of Africa — a continent not normally rated as a source of high-technology products.

However, its unveiling of the G5 cannon and a frequency-hopping radio in Athens had done much to dispel that image. Armcor now had a team of experienced marketing men who were placing the industry firmly on the map.

Armcor had literally thousands of products and components in its export catalogue, said Cmdt Marais.

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE ALLIANCE OF ANTI-APARTHEID POLITICAL PARTIES SEEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

TRADITIONAL South African politics will start to take on a whole new complexion when the Prohibition of Political Interference Act goes, bringing to an end to an era where one's political party affiliation was determined by one's skin colour.

Although this might not mean the disappearance of some political parties opposed to apartheid, an alliance among these cannot be ruled out.

At present these parties can be clearly categorised according to racial groups. The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) is for whites, the Labour Party (LP) for coloureds and Solidarity and the National People's Party (NPP) for Indians.

System

Inkatha is on the fringes of the "system" and is avowedly multi-racial although its membership is predominantly Zulu.

The United Democratic Front has been

fully multi-racial since it was formed in 1983. But then the UDF is completely outside the system.

With the repeal of the Act, several questions come up. Will the PFP Inkatha, Solidarity and the Labour Party enter into a formal alliance to fight the apartheid system?

Will the repeal of the Act see the revival of the now dormant South African Black Alliance?

The Alliance went the way of all flesh when the LP decided to enter the tricameral parliament. The LP was ejected for "betraying" blacks.

Inkatha has retained its friendly relations with the PFP despite occasional differences such as when the PFP reported that Zulu policemen were used during the Uitenhage shootings.

Policy

What fuels speculation that there might be a PFP-Inkatha-LP link-up is the fact that all three par-

ties have opted for a policy of geographic federation.

Many people are asking whether there will be a "federal alliance" between like-minded people.

"The PFP's director of research and "indirectly" elected MP, Prof Nic Olivier, said such an issue could only be decided by the PFP federal congress in August.

Races

"The question of a formal alliance has not come up for discussion or decision. But I doubt whether there will be that kind of arrangement," he said.

Last year the PFP announced that membership was open to all races. "When one applies for membership of the Party, we make no enquiries about one's race or religion," Prof Olivier said.

A Labour Party spokesman said the LP will definitely not link up with any political party.

Despite the LP's ideological closeness to the PFP, it has in practice played along with the National Party.

And this week the leader of the LP, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, staved off an onslaught on his leadership. He had to exercise all his leadership qualities to quell the open revolt in the party over the flagrant failure of the leadership to consult the caucus on major issues.

Dissent

The Party's national vice-president, Mr Charles Redcliffe, also withdrew his resignation. He had earlier resigned after the appointment of Mr Llewellyn Landers, the MP for Mitchells Plain, as Deputy Minister of Population Development.

Both the LP and the PFP face internal dissent and the possibility of Natal and Transvaal Labour Party MP's who feel left out in the cold, joining the PFP, cannot be ruled out.

Uneasy

PFP moderates, who feel uneasy about the "considerable" number of leftwing PFP members who have thrown in their lot with the UDF, may be forced out of the party and link up with fellow moderates in both the LP and the Solidarity Party.

But there is also a possibility that the ruling Eastern Cape clique of the LP could link up with the Nats — or at the most forge some form of alliance.

The hostility between the Western Cape LP and the PFP is caused by the latter's rejection of the coloured management committee system.

Some political analysts feel that the bulk of the Solidarity Party members, which bases its policy on that of the PFP, will join the PFP when the Act goes.

The Nat's chief information officer, Mr Chris Rencken thinks the NP will not admit other races or enter

into alliances with parties from other groups when the Political Interference Act is scrapped.

Policy

But the NP will continue its policy of co-operation and dialogue with other parties, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, has addressed Labour Party meetings and Mr Hendrickse has addressed groups of Nat MP's.

The only thing that comes out clear from the present political cauldron is that there will definitely be no black faces — or even coloured and Indian faces — in the rightwing Afrikaner parties like the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

And there will certainly be no white faces in the Azanian People's Organisation's ranks.

The rest of the party's — save the UDF — will definitely have a complete change of colour.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK SASH URGES POLITICAL RIGHTS AT 30TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text]

THE LACK of political rights for everyone in South Africa is the cause of the present unrest in the black townships, Mrs Molly Blackburn of the Black Sash said yesterday.

Mrs Blackburn was speaking at a ceremony organised by the Black Sash held at Khotso House, Johannesburg, to recall 30 years of its existence.

About 100 people attended.

Other speakers included Mr Benjamin Poggrund, a journalist and Mrs Sheena Duncan, the national president of Black Sash.

She said peace will only be restored in this country when all its citizens are given equal rights.

She also said it was clear that people in the

townships were totally against local authorities. "The town or community council system has been rejected by the people and there is no way that they can change their attitudes against these structures," Mrs Blackburn said.

She said: "While councillors have been rejected by the people, civic organisations have grown in strength and now, even in the smallest community, real leadership is emerging to spell out the grievances and demands of the people."

Speaking on the present Azapo/UDF conflict in Port Elizabeth, Mrs Blackburn said: "Both groups need to come together to solve their differences."

The tragedy of forced removals was shown

through a slide presentation. Guests at the meeting were informed that over the past 20 years, the South African Government has forcibly moved over 3,5 million people in the implementation of apartheid.

In terms of present plans, according to a slide presentation, a further two million people are threatened with removal.

The Black Sash was formed in 1955 by a group of white women voters to protest against the removal of coloureds from the common voters roll. It started as the Women's Defence of the Constitution League, but the women changed the name to Black Sash because of the black sashes they wore to mourn the death of the constitution.

CSO: 3400/453

SOUTH AFRICA

DESPITE RELAXATION ON INFLUX CONTROL, VICTIMS SEE NO HOPE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

MRS S N had a simple problem: either she stayed in Johannesburg, chancing arrest and hoping for occasional work, or she could return to Estcourt, Natal, and wait hopelessly to be recruited for work while her five children starved.

Mrs S N, whose name has been withheld for her protection, is a typical example of the hundreds of cases dealt with at just one of the Black Sash advice Offices around the country.

A widow with five children, she became the family's sole breadwinner when her husband died five years ago. There being no possibility of her earning any kind of living in her home town, she trekked to the "City of Gold" and a promise of gold at the end of the rainbow.

She knew she could not be registered for work in Johannesburg, but the prospects of watching her children die from hunger was too much for her.

A visit to the Advice Office at Khotso House in De Villiers Street, brought me face to face with "clinical depression" — as one worker calls it.

The announcement

by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the Influx Control Laws are to be relaxed to give blacks greater mobility, does not come as a relief to Mrs S N and the thousands like her. The only way they can get work legally is through the labour bureau — and the urban preference policy means they stand no chance.

"The Government is giving with one hand and taking away with the other. There will definitely be a tighter control on the influx of rural people into urban areas," a spokesperson of the Black Sash said.

The central thrust of Dr Viljoen's proposed reforms is to remove all barriers to the freedom of mobility of the urban insiders, those with section 10 (i) (a), (b) and (c) rights.

The reforms really only amount to entrenching rights which in most cases have

existed for years.

Section 10 qualifications are necessary for people to apply for housing, look for employment in the area and move to another area if a job and housing is available.

But most people have no Section 10 rights because of circumstances beyond their control.

Married

Mrs X, of Orlando West, was married to Mr X and they were staying in Soweto in a rented house until her husband walked out last October. As she was from Natal, she qualified to be in an urban area by virtue of having qualified as a Section 10 (i) (c) — married to a holder of a Section 10 (i) (a) rights.

She has lost her pass book and she can only get a new one if and when her husband shows up and is prepared to sign an affida-

vit that he is married to her.

"There is nothing we can do to help her. These are the evils of the Pass Laws I was talking about," Mrs Beulah Rollnick, a worker at the Black Sash said.

Mrs X left the offices in tears. How will she be able to support her child if she cannot be registered as a workseeker and urban dweller?

The legal right of women to live and work in urban areas "is defined in terms of and dependant on their relationship to men," Ms Joanna Yawitch, a Johannesburg researcher said in a paper prepared for the Carnegie Poverty Conference recently.

"This means that women who come from the rural areas cannot leave or divorce their husbands. Should they do so, they run the risk of losing not only their accommodation but their rights to be in an urban area altogether."

Mr Y, a cripple living at the Nancefield Hostel in Soweto, is near destitute. He is staying at the Hostel illegally, although he was born and brought

up in Soweto. However he has no proof that he was born in Kliptown. His parents died while he was still young and after that he moved in with neighbours who later died.

Work

He worked at the General Post Office for five years before his right arm was paralysed. But he could still pull along the letter-delivery trolley. His legs became septic and had to be amputated. Then his problems started. He could not get employment and was then taken in by a relative at the hostel.

"The man is depressed and unless something is done for him, his condition will worsen," Mrs Rollnick said.

The Black Sash Office says it had "to force" the Cripple Care Association to attend to Mr Y's case.

There are indications that the Government accepts that its influx control programme has failed. It has been unable to stem the tide of people in search of work and the urban lights.

The Government has now accepted that

the best way to break the vicious cycle of poverty and indiscriminate breeding is to upgrade the standard of living for all the country's people. The most reliable way of doing that is via a system of planned orderly urbanisation.

And that, it seems, is what the announced reform laws are all about. This new approach of the Government is indicated by the words of one rising-star Deputy Minister who said: "Now the Government needs to take its courage in its hands and accept that for orderly urbanisation to occur, influx control must go."

The Black Sash says the legal difficulties are only part of the problem. "Inefficiency, maladministration and corruption are responsible for a high percentage of cases presented to the Advice Office."

Given the outspoken calls by organised Commerce and Industry for the scrapping of the Influx Control, Dr Viljoen's reforms appear rather meagre and will directly benefit at most a few thousand people.

SOUTH AFRICA

THREE HITMEN EXPOSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Ali Mphaki]

[Text]

THE MEN behind the alleged "hit squad" to eliminate Bishop Desmond Tutu and 14 other prominent black leaders have been unmasked — they are two white men and a black man.

The two whites were identified as Mr Westhuizen and Mr Pieterse. The black man has been identified as a prominent figure. His identity cannot be disclosed until he is arrested and charged.

The hit list included Mr George Wauchope, the Rev Joe Seoka, the Rev Lebamang Sebidi, Mr Percy Qoboza, the Rev David Nkwe, Ms Amanda Kwadi, Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, Mr Saths Cooper, Mr Khehla Mthembu, the Rev Frank Chikane, Mr Piroshaw Camay and Mr David Niddrie.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier J C Coetzee, said the police were investigating as

there were people from Soweto on the alleged "hit list". The matter was under the Witwatersrand Divisional Commissioner of Police, who could only be reached this morning, he said.

At a Press conference held at the St Hilda's Anglican Church in Senaoane, Soweto, yesterday, Mr George Wauchope, who chaired the meeting, said following their investigations the "hit squad" was named "Operation Demolition".

"The squad members — about 30 — do not know each other, except by code names such as "BA", Mugabe, Machele, Savimbi, etc."

He said this information was obtained from a member of the organisation who has now confessed.

Everyone in the group was given an assignment to check and report on the

movements of the individuals on the hit list, he said.

He said although the aim of the operation was not known, the would-be abductors were trained by an ex-cop in the basement of a building in Johannesburg. The training involved physical training and methods of abduction. Motivation videos of abductions were also shown to the "hit men".

After the people on the "hit list" were abducted, they would be taken to a farm in Parys, and a Press release would be made to the State with the following demands:

- That the US Congress stop the disinvestment campaign.
- The establishment of a bi-national state.

Mr Wauchope said apparently the white men had their own motives while the black man had his, hence the diversity of names on the "hit list".

CSO: 3400/485

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TOWNSHIPS WANT MORE POLICE PRESSURE--Eastern Cape communities want more uniformed police in the townships. Member of the provincial council for Walmer, Molly Blackburn, has been discussing the Kannemeyer report into the Uitenhage shootings with community leaders. She says she hopes there will be more of a visible police presence in townships in the future. [Begin Blackburn recording] The future should be that there should be a complete review of the role of the police. I believe the image of the police has been very, very severely damaged. I feel very strongly that we need to reinforce the role of the uniformed police in the community as peace officers. The people themselves are calling for that, and I think that that aspect needs to be investigated. I am very sorry that certain areas of the police have damaged the role of the uniformed police in the eyes of the people. [Text] [Umatata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 85]

ARMS COMPANY DEVELOPS MACHINE GUN--A new multi-purpose machine gun developed by the Armaments Corporation of South Africa was unveiled to the press here Wednesday. A company spokesman said the weapon, the SS-77, once again showed how the country's arms industry could get round the United Nations embargo on arms supplies to South Africa. He said the 7.62 calibre gun was entirely locally-made and would cost a third of the price of currently imported similar weapons. It could fire up to 900 rounds a minute, had a range of 600 meters (yards) and was ideally suited to bush warfare. Full production would probably start next year, he said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0133 GMT 13 Jun 85]

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS TRADE--The Norwegian Government has approved steps to restrict trade with South Africa, including a total ban on imports of South African fruit and vegetable products. The government said in a statement in Oslo that it would introduce a compulsory register of all Norwegian ships calling at South African ports. The Norwegian Ship Owners Association has criticized the government move, saying that cargoes can be sold many times during a ship's voyage, and that the limitations will also disrupt shipping trade with other countries. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 85]

COMMENT ON INKATHA--Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has threatened to go to the Supreme Court for an interdict against members of the media for referring to Inkatha as a "Zulu" movement. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 85 p 1]

18 July 1985

SOFASONKE PARTY SUPPORTER ARRESTED--A warrant of arrest has been issued for controversial Sofasonke Party supporter Cleophus Oupa Motlana. Johannesburg Regional Court Magistrate P.J. du Plessis issued the warrant after Mr Motlana failed to appear in court last Monday on a car theft charge. Prosecutor B. Sussans is also trying to convince the court to withdraw Mr Motlana's R500 bail. Mr Motlana was arrested by Norwood police when they allegedly found him in possession of a car belonging to a person called P.J. Draw from Houghton. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Jun 85 p 3]

MONITORING POINTS TO INCREASE--Parliament--The Western Cape Development Board will set up further monitoring points this year to control the movement of "unauthorised" Black people from Transkei and Ciskei into the Peninsula, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said. Replying in writing to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) Dr Viljoen said 64 651 Black people stopped at monitoring points set up near Paarl and Strand last year "had no authority to enter the Cape Peninsula." Dr Viljoen said new monitoring points would be set up this year as soon as a bus terminal at De Doorns, near Worcester, became operative. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/484

SWAZILAND

BHEKIMPI URGES OAU TO SET POLITICS ASIDE

MB130835 Mbane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 13 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by OBSERVER Reporter]

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has called upon the Organization of African Unity to shelve political differences and instead attend the hunger problem affecting member states of the continent.

Prince Bhekimpi said most of the time when the organization meets, political differences are always on top of the agenda and wondered if it would not be a good idea for the organization to seriously consider means of solving the continent's hunger problem.

He reasoned that it would be better for the organization to sit down and find means to feed its population since, he noted, there are plenty of natural resources to feed the whole continent.

He said the organization should share views, including food supplies to help countries like Ethiopia overcome their starvation problems.

Prince Bhekimpi was saying all this yesterday morning at his office to the new Malawian High Commissioner to Swaziland, Mr J. B. Itimu [name as published] who paid a courtesy call on him.

He told the high commissioner that Swaziland was still negotiating with the Republic of South Africa on the border adjustment issue.

He said Swaziland lost those territories "through a mistake of history".

He said since then, the kingdom has engaged in a mutual dialogue to get back the land. He then wished Malawian president, Dr Hastings Banda, long life and noted that the countries have a common development interest by being members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

CSO: 3400/447

SWAZILAND

PRINCESS RECOUNTS POLICE INTERROGATION

MB121050 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Desmond Blow]

[Text] Swaziland Princess Mnangwase, 71, last surviving sister of the late King Sobhuza II, this week told CITY PRESS of weeks of harassment by Swazi police which culminated in her passport being confiscated two weeks ago.

Evidence is being fabricated against her and five others accused of plotting to overthrow the Swazi government, claimed the princess speaking out for the first time.

Despite denials by Swazi Police Commissioner Majaji Simelane, she confirmed a report in CITY PRESS and later the TIMES OF SWAZILAND that police had raided her house.

"On April 14, policemen in three vehicles raided my house searching for documents that have never existed as far as I am concerned," she said.

Mr Simelane jailed the TIMES reporter who had reported the raid until a retraction was published in the paper.

"Later I was interrogated before prosecutor Stephen Janson [name as published] at police headquarters for four hours on alleged meetings to plot the overthrow of the Liqoqo," the elderly princess told CITY PRESS.

She says during the interrogation she was also harassed by "a short man" who said he was a Sangoma [diviner] from Newcastle.

He accused her of being with one of the treason accused, former Finance Minister Sishayi Nxumalo, when Dr Nxumalo had allegedly asked him for "medicine to destroy the Liqoqo".

But the man could not tell her at which of Dr Nxumalo's houses he had seen her or how she was dressed, she said.

"I swore on the name of my grandfather, King Mbandzeni, that I had never been in any of Dr Nxumalo's homes since the time of the prime minister, Prince Makhosini."

The princess summoned me to Swaziland this week to have "the truth published about the allegations against her, other royal princes and the five treason accused--Dr Nxumalo, former police chief Titus Msibi, former Deputy Police Commissioner Edgar Hillary, former Army Chief Mangomeni Ndzimandze and former Major Abednigo Dlamini.

"The police first came to my house in April. Eight men stood guard outside and six came in with Assistant Commission Mgwembe Dlamini," she said.

"He insisted on talking to me alone and said: 'We were sent to search for documents you made with prince Dumise to move Dr Msibi and Mr Mabela from the Liqoqo.'

"They searched everywhere in all the bedrooms, all the cupboards, a kist in my bedroom and in all my files, but they did not find what they were looking for.

"After two hours I gave them all tea, even those guarding outside. They were very polite and respectful.

"A few weeks later the Manzini station commander, Mr Maseko, and three policemen came to tell me the police commissioner wanted me to report at the police headquarters at Mbabane the next day at 10 a.m.

"I told them to tell the commissioner to send me a car, which drove me there.

"I was taken to an office and sat at a table surrounded by three black policemen and three white men one of whom, I understand, was Mr Janson.

"Mr Janson questioned me through an interpreter and asked about meetings at my house with Prince Dumise, Dr Nxumalo, Prince Gabeni and Prince Sabandla and about documents typed in my house.

"He asked whether we were drafting papers to dismiss the Liqoqo and I denied it.

"I said the only document that was typed was a press statement prepared by Prince Dumise for Prince Sozisa, denying a statement by Prince Mfanasibili about a coup.

"It was typed by Mr Mdniso, private secretary for the late King.

"The documents were sent to the press but were never published. Mr Janson had these documents and I identified them."

Mr Janson also questioned her about "meetings" at District Commissioner Majay Dlamini's home in Stegi.

"I said we had visited Prince Sozisa, who was recuperating there after an illness and had also gone there to enjoy the Maroela, which were in season.

"I denied that we had met the police minister, Mr Msibi—he has never been in my house.

"I also denied allegations that I had given the Queen Regent papers to dismiss the Likoqo and that I had forced her to sign by threatening bloodshed.

"The papers taken to the Queen were sent by the Authorized Person asking that Dr George Msibi and Prince Mfanasibili be dismissed from the Likoqo because of complaints about them."

CSO: 3400/447

TANZANIA

ZANZIBAR TRANSPORTATION REHABILITATION RECEIVES PRIORITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Habbi Gunze]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government will rehabilitate all major urban and rural roads and modernise the Zanzibar Harbour and Pemba airport during the 1985/86 financial year, the House of Representatives was told here yesterday.

Presenting estimates of income and expenditure of the Ministry of Communications and Transport, the Minister, Dr. Ishau Abdalla Khamis, told the House that the projects were aimed at improving surface, marine and air transport in the Isles.

He said the rehabilitation of roads in urban areas, trunk and feeder roads in the rural areas, would be financed by the Zanzibar Government at a cost of 22m/-.

Ndugu Khamis said the

modernisation of Zanzibar harbour, construction of a new berth at Pemba and improvement of Pemba's Karume Airport would be financed through external sources.

He said for the modernisation of the Zanzibar Harbour, the Government had already secured 10 million ECU (European Currency of Units) from the European Economic Community for the project. Negotiations were underway to get donors for other projects, he added.

Dr. Khamis told the House that feasibility studies for the construction of new berthing facilities at Pemba Port would cost 2.2m/-, while the modernization of Karume Airport would cost 65m/-.

CSO: 3400/523

TANZANIA

FOOD CULTIVATION ON ISLES EXPANDING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Habbi Gunze]

[Text]

THE food situation in Zanzibar has improved following increased production, the Isles Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Hassan Nassoro Moyo, told the House of Representatives here on Tuesday.

He said production of food crops had increased during the 1984/85 season. Favourable weather contributed greatly to the successes in this sector, he added.

Presenting his ministry's estimates of income and expenditure for 1985/86, Ndugu Moyo said prospects of self-sufficiency in food production were bright.

He told the House that during the period, the area under food cultivation increased tremendously. The area under paddy increased from 21,479 acres in 1983 to 29,507 acres in 1984 for both Zanzibar and Pemba, and the area under banana plantations increased from 12,018 acres to 14,985 acres.

The Minister said maize acreage increased from 5,951 to 14,459 while that of millet doubled from 6,874 to 8,992

acres.

Ndugu Moyo said during 1984/85 period, a total of 232,490 tonnes of various food crops were sold at markets in Pemba and Zanzibar.

Production of the major foreign exchange earner — cloves — increased from 6,843 tonnes in 1983 to 10,815 tonnes in 1984 while that of copra declined from 11,804 to 9,757, he said.

Ndugu Moyo said the Government was now determined to increase production of cloves to reach a record of 35,000 tonnes a year.

He said there was also need to expand production of cardamom, black pepper, cinamon and establish orange and mango plantations for export.

Producing of coconuts and bananas should also be stepped up to produce enough for the local market and for export.

The Minister said the Government aimed at improving the small holder peasant by provision of inputs and other incentives.

The House was adjourned until this morning when the debate on the ministry's estimates continues.

CSO: 3400/523

TANZANIA

NEW FABRIC PLANT PRODUCTION SLATED FOR EXPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

A programme to modernise production lines at Arusha-based Kilimanjaro Textile Corporation (KILTEX) is set for the completion in September, this year.

KILTEX General Manager, Ndugu Prosper Jincen, told the *Daily News* in Arusha yesterday, that the new machinery being installed would raise production capacity to 11,000,000 metres from 7,000,000 metres of clothing materials annually.

He said the programme, which began in 1982, had dragged for almost three years due to lack of building materials and other imported inputs. The project is financed by the European Economic Community (EEC) through a \$5m/- loan.

Ndugu Jincen said the construction of a building to house 130 looms had been completed.

He said some of the EEC

technicians had arrived in the country to help in the installation of the machines.

The General Manager added that Kiltex planned to export nearly all the fabrics to be produced at the new plant to earn foreign exchange for importation of yarn, spare parts and other accessories, and strategy to avoid under capacity utilisation.

Meanwhile, the Shoma Special Wire and Nail Company will suspend production any time from now for lack of raw materials.

The company's Manager, Ndugu Mathew Mille, said the existing stock of raw materials would last for another four or five days and there were no indications of another consignment arriving from abroad soon.

The company which began production in 1982, has an installed capacity of between 700 and 1,000 tonnes grooved and round nails.

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ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MNCR MEMBERS ARRESTED—Paris, June 11 (AFP) Twelve Zairian opposition activists have been arrested recently in the African country, an exiled Zairian group said here today in a statement apparently linked to earlier claims by Zairian officials that a "pro-Libyan terrorist group" had been dismantled. The statement by the Renovated National Congolese Movement [Congolese National Movement/Renewed] (MNCR) said the arrests were continuing, but did not specify the names of those arrested. On Saturday, Zairian Information Minister and government spokesman Ramazani Baya said a "pro-Libyan terrorist network" had been dismantled with the arrests of four people "holding passports from neighboring countries." "Twelve Zairian terrorists trained in Libya have been identified," he added. Mr Ramazani did not name the neighboring countries the four arrested people were from. Zaire is bordered by Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, the Central African Republic and Congo. The MNCR, headed by Paul Roger Mokhele, is based in Paris. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 11 Jun 85]

NINE CADER ACTIVISTS CUSTODY—Kinshasa, 30 May (AZAP) According to a communique issued to AZAP on Thursday by the Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (JMPR), nine activists involved in the Masina incident were dismissed and handed over to the law on Thursday, at a general meeting of the Corps of Activists for the Defense of the Revolution [CADER] chaired by Citizen Monkot Makuta Manzongo, secretary of state for the party youth. The nine are Kapenda, Kulemba, Bongongo, Moto Molamu, Banze, Mbale Mudubu, Kassa, Kimbuta and Mayimona. In a talk delivered on the occasion, the secretary of state for the JMPR recalled the role and mission of the Mobutuist CADER to protect property and persons. Therefore, Citizen Monkot said, the CADER must be the friend and protector of the citizen and must not engage in destabilization. He warned every CADER activist against uncivilized behavior like that displayed by those involved in the Masina incident during which, it will be recalled, the nine CADER members killed a peaceful citizen. Earlier, Citizen Mata Mokwa Ngozi, regional JMPR secretary, stressed that as the JMPR was the avant garde of the MPR, it could not tolerate indolence, indifference, or apathy on the part of cadres. That is why the executive members of the regional bureau, after examining the situation of the JMPR in Kinshasa, decided to suspend Citizens Loshanga and Vatufwa, secretaries of the Matete and Masina zones respectively, and to transfer Citizens Libekele and Bongongo, secretaries of the Kinshasa and

Barumbu zones, for incompetence in execution of their activities. The attorney general of the republic representing the secretary of state for justice, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0940 GMT 31 May 85]

ARMED FORCES EXPANDED—Kinshasa—President Mobutu Sese Seko has decided to double Zaire's armed forces from 50 000 to 100 000 men, the Ministry of Defence announced on Tuesday. A communique said President Mobutu took the decision at a meeting of the Higher Defence Council. The decision came only days after the second rebel attack across Lake Tanganyika on the port of Moba, which was occupied briefly by rebel forces, apparently based in Tanzania, last November. The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, on a recent visit to nearby Rwanda, violently attacked the Mobutu government. Yesterday's decision, said official Zaire Television, was made "to make the defensive shield more solid and more formidable." As a first step, the Ministry said measures had been taken to complete the training and build-up of firepower of six brigades and the reinforcement of the First Armoured Brigade. President Mobutu announced on Monday the creation of a special intelligence and action unit able to hit "enemies" outside Zaire's frontiers. Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 85 p 7]

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MINISTER CRITICIZES NKOMO SPEECH, ZAPU--The president of ZAPU, Dr Joshau Nkomo, says his party stands for peace, national reconciliation, social and economic progress, and the respect for fundamental freedom of individuals as enshrined in the constitution. At a news conference at his Highfield home in Harare this morning, Dr Nkomo said his party stands for the rule of law and the maintenance of law and order. He said his party is in no doubt that the people of Zimbabwe agree with him on these fundamental issues of freedom. The ZAPU leader however, criticized the government for using the mass media to promote party interest as opposed to national interest. Meanwhile, the minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira says Dr Nkomo's speech statement diverts attention of the public from the central issue of peace in Matebeleland. Comrade Shamuyarira said ZAPU is getting money from South Africa to finance its activities. He said the ZAPU leader has neither disassociated his party from dissidence, nor has he produced evidence of attempts on his part to promote peace in Matebeleland. The minister said Nkomo should tell the people why his party supports dissidents, obtains money from South Africa, and why it has brought problems to the people of Matebeleland. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 85]

SWEDISH AIR PLEDGE--The Swedish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Lars Norberg, has told a meeting in Gweru that his country has sent 150 million dollars in aid to Zimbabwe within the last 5 years. He said another amount of about 43 million dollars in aid has been pledged to be spent during the next 2 years, according to an accord signed between the two countries recently. Mr Norberg emphasized that Sweden would like to see Zimbabwe lessen its economic dependence on racist South Africa, and added that 80 percent of Swedish aid will go the frontline countries for the same reason. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Jun 85]

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